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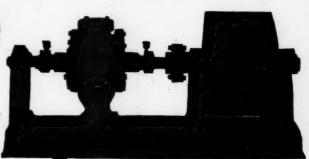
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THE

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No. 7

PACKERS' HEARINGS NEAR END.

Hearings on the Sims and Kendrick bills for the regulation or control of the meat packing industry, before the House and Senate committees at Washington, are approaching their close. These hearings have consumed weeks, and the life of this Congress is nearing its end, which takes place on March 4. It is not likely that any of this proposed legislation will be passed by this Congress, though it may be presumed that its sponsors will reintroduce it when the new Congress meets.

Favorable report on the Kendrick bill to regulate the meat industry at this session of Congress is planned by the Senate Agricultural Committee, Chairman Gore announced at the conclusion of the Senate hearings. Chairman Gore appointed the following to act with him as a sub-committee to consider the testimony: Senators Kenyon of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans, and Kendrick of Wyoming, Democrat. These Senators are all notoriously "anti-packer." They expressed the opinion that the pending bill, with modifications, would be approved rather than the measure introduced in the House by Representative Sims of Tennessee. The Kendrick bill provides chiefly for licensing concerns engaged in the meat industry and the divorce of stock yards and the refrigerator cars from control of the packing houses. The Sims bill provides Government ownership for some facili-

In the hearings before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on the Sims bill toward the latter part of last week J. M. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, appeared in opposition to the bill, presenting resolutions adopted by his association, as well as the Idaho Association, and stating that as a member of the market committee of the American National Livestock Association he was opposed to the plan of the bill for government control of stockyards, refrigerator cars, packing houses, etc. His belief and that of those with him was that it would be fatal to "risk inefficiency" by government interference with the present well-managed system. He was especially opposed to government operation of refrigerator

J. Spencer Smith, president of the Smith & Nestle Company, of New York, importers and exporters of meat products, etc., appeared in opposition to the bill. He gave reasons based on his business experience which caused him to oppose the proposed measures.

Charles H. Ungerman, president of the Birmingham Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala., made a statement showing the inefficiency of

railroad operation of refrigerator cars, and told of his difficulties in establishing his business on the New York market because of poor terminal facilities, etc. He wanted the big packers to be prevented from having their own men at icing stations to ice their own cars, and thought all ought to be iced by railroad employees. He also favored the government ownership and operation of cold storage branch houses at terminal points, where packers might store and sell their meats.

On Monday Prof. Louis D. Hall, market expert of the Department of Agriculture, appeared before the committee to relate the investigations made by his department of the marketing of livestock and distribution of meats. He had gone into this whole question in detail, and had the whole matter well digested. His attitude was in opposition to that of the Federal Trade Commission, and he opposed the proposals of the Sims bill for government operation of stock yards, refrigerator cars, branch houses, etc. In fact, there was nothing in the bill which he could favor as a result of his investigations and experience. He favored standards for marketing livestock, and other improvements in connection with marketing and distribution, but he did not believe the Federal Trade Commission plan a good one. His testimony elicited a speech from Chairman Sims, author of the bill, in which he disclaimed any desire to impose any particular scheme on anybody.

Attorney Heney summed up before the House Committee later in the week, repeating all his old charges of packers' monopoly, etc., but disclaimed any support of a government ownership plan. He advocated the Federal Trade Commission's plan for government ownership and operation of stock yards, refrigerator cars and branch houses, which he said was necessary to prevent monopoly.

The hearings before the Senate Agricultural Committee on the Kendrick bill were largely taken up at the end of last week by the examination of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Company, whom Heney attempted to connect with various legislative activities, etc. Mr. Veeder rendered a straight account of his doings as the legal adviser of his company, and Heney got little satisfaction out of the cross-examination.

During this examination Heney made the statement that a few days before Levy Mayer, advisory counsel to J. Ogden Armour, had attempted to bribe him while sitting at the committee table by offering him law practice. He also said that Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the War Labor Board,

(Continued on page 37.)

DOMESTIC OILS TO BE PROTECTED.

Domestic vegetable oil interests have united with the U. S. Food Administration in a plan to protect these products, on both domestic and foreign markets, at least until the end of the present crop season. This agreement was reached at a conference called at Washington on February 10 and 11, at which representatives of cotton-producing States, planters, seed dealers, ginners, crude millers and refiners, lard substitute manufacturers and distributers were present, together with Food Administration officials.

The salient point in the agreement reached—which was formally signed by all parties at interest, including the Government representatives—was that nothing but domestic cottonseed and peanut oil and oleo stearine is to be used in the manufacture of products for export, and that such raw materials are to be bought at the stabilized price and under Food Administration regulations. This holds until the present crop season is over.

Appeal was also made for speedy reopening of foreign markets, and for protection against the "very large amount of foreign oils imported and sold below the market price of cottonseed oil." A cable message was sent to Mr. Hoover urging his assistance in opening up the foreign situation.

Following is the statement and agreement drawn up and signed by the conference:

At a meeting called by the United States Food Administration on February 10 and 11, and attended by representatives of all cotton producing States, planters, seed dealers, ginners, crude mills, refiners, lard substitute manufacturers, wholesale distributers and the Federal Food Administrators from all the cotton States, the following situation was brought out, together with certain suggestions and recommendations, and a free statement from all the different elements concerned as to what they were willing to do in order to carry through to a successful termination the marketing of all cotton seed and its products at stabilized prices.

Statistics compiled by the Census Bureau show that on January 1, 1919, the general condition of the cotton seed industry as to the seed in the hands of the farmers and crushers, the amount of seed crushed, the

statistics compiled by the Census Bureau show that on January 1, 1919, the general condition of the cotton seed industry as to the seed in the hands of the farmers and crushers, the amount of seed crushed, the amount of refined oil produced and the stocks of refined oil in the hands of the refiners, was in a normal state as compared with the same date last year. This indicates that there has been a normal flow from the crude products to the refined products, and that if this flow continues the whole cottonseed crop and its products will be marketed in a perfectly normal way, without fluctuation of prices.

It is, however, true that in certain localities, due to local conditions, there has been an accumulation of stocks of seed and oil which has caused apprehension on the part (Continued on page 24.)

CAN'T SHIP UNINSPECTED FATS.

At a recent session the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision reversing the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Pittsburgh Melting Company against the Government, and sustaining the lower court, which had ruled that the melting company could not ship its melted fats in interstate commerce without Government inspection, even though marked "inedible" and consigned for export.

The case is interesting to the trade as indicating the extent to which the courts will sustain Government inspection. The facts are set forth in the opinion of Justice Day, which is in part as follows:

The Pittsburgh Melting Company filed a bill in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and G. E. Totten, Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture seeking a mandatory injunction requiring the railroad company to receive and carry in interstate and foreign commerce shipments of oil, the manufacture of the melting company, and to restrain the Government inspector from interfering with the shipments.

A decree in favor of the complainant was rendered in the District Court. 229 Fed. 214. Upon appeal this decree was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and the cause remanded to the District Court with directions to dismiss the bill. 232 Fed. 694.

The case arises under the meat inspection act of 1906, 34 Stat. 674, 1260, 1265. The act provides an elaborate system of inspection of animals before slaughter, and of carcasses after slaughter and of meat-food products, with a view to prevent the shipment of impure, unwholesome and unfit meat and meat-food products in interstate and foreign commerce.

The facts appearing of record so far as we deem them necessary to the decision of the case are:

The melting company has long been engaged in rendering or converting animal fats into various products, including the oil which is the subject matter of this controversy. At one time the company made oleomargarine, but owing to adverse legislation of the State of Pennsylvania desisted from doing so. Government inspectors were in the works of the melting company and inspected and marked the products until 1909, when a controversy arose between the company and the Government officers as to the purchase of the fats used by the company.

Upon refusal to comply with the orders of such officers, inspection was withdrawn. Whether this action was right or not we do not stop to inquire, since the claim for relief is based upon the allegation that complainant's oil is not a meat-food product within the meaning of the statute.

After inspection was withdrawn the company continued to ship its oil, but did so under the then regulations of the Department of Agriculture concerning the shipment of fat for industrial use, as "inedible," and so marking the receptacle containing the same and making the certificate then required by the Department of Agriculture that it was inedible and not intended for food purposes.

On November 1, 1914, the Department adopted a new regulation requiring a certificate to accompany the shipment of such fats claimed not to be food products, stating that the same "is not capabe of being used as food by man, is suitable only for industrial purposes, is not for food purposes, and is of such character or for such a use that denaturing is impracticable."

naturing is impracticable."

The regulation permits the shipment of oil for industrial uses after it is "denatured," that is, treated with a substance which renders it unfit for food, while still fit for use in industrial purposes. The melting company refused to make this certificate, which resulted in the notice to the railroad com-

pany to refuse to carry the oil, and brought about this suit to compel the carrier to receive and transport it.

The District Court found that the oil manufactured and shipped by the melting company was not within the terms of the act, as it was not a meat-food product, which is prohibited from shipment without inspection. The reasons for reaching that conclusion are set forth in the opinion of the District Judge. (229 Fed. supra.) The Circuit Court of Appeals reached the opposite conclusion upon the testimony adduced. (232 Fed. supra.)

An examination of the record satisfies us that the Circuit Court of Appeals reached the right conclusion. The oil, here in controversy, the testimony shows is generally known as "oleo" oil and is not "tallow" oil as that term is generally understood by the trade.

Both oils are made from the fat of slaughtered beeves. Oleo oil by itself is seldom used as a food. It is, however, largely used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. In fact, it constitutes a large percentage of that product. It is used in cooking for shortening purposes. Made as it is by the melting company it has no quality which prevents its use for such food purposes. It is not a tallow oil, distasteful and unfit to use in the making of food products.

Without elaborating the discussion, we reach the conclusion that this product was clearly a "meat-food product," within the meaning of the statute. It is true that the melting company does not sell it as such, and now marks it as "inedible." But that does not change the fact that a main use of such oil is in making edible products. The company has no control over the use of the oil after it is shipped, and the record does not disclose what use is made of a large percentage of its product which was shipped abroad at the time this action was beginn

abroad at the time this action was begun.

The enactment of the statute was within the power of Congress in order to prevent interstate and foreign shipment of impure or adulterated meat-food products. The statute does not specifically define a meat-food product. In our view the product of the melting company is a meat-food product in the sense of the use of those terms in the statute, and as such subject to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. It being such meat-food product, the melting company could not truthfully claim that it was not capable of being used as food by man, and hence could not make the certificate required.

The theory of the bill is that the product in question was not within the terms of the Act; the District Court reached the conclusion that this theory was the correct one, and so rendered a decree which required the railroad company to receive the oil for transportation in interstate and foreign commerce, without inspection, when labeled "inedible," and accompanied by the certificate of the melting company that such oil is inedible and not intended for food purposes and is of such a character that denaturing



is impossible or will render the oil unavailable for the desired industrial use. This decree is consistent only with the finding of the District Court that the product was not a meat-food product within the meaning of the statute.

As we have said, we think the record shows, as found by the Circuit Court of Appeals, that the oil made and offered for shipment by the melting company was a meatfood product, and hence subject to the regulation of the statute requiring inspection before shipment. The decree requiring such oil to be shipped without inspection was properly reversed.

PROMOTE CANADIAN MEAT INDUSTRY.

It is reported from Canada that producers, packers, transportation companies and bankers are taking steps to consolidate in the interest of developing the Canadian live stock industry. The Canadian National Live Stock Council, the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Canadian Railway War Board and Canadian meat packers have each nominated a member of a committee to consider with the Government officials the problems arising in connection with both the domestic and export trade in animal products, and at a recent conference with the Live Stock Commissioner the groundwork for co-operation of the different interests was discussed.

The purpose of the committee, which will meet from time to time with the Live Stock Commissioner as occasion demands, is to solve the problems of production, marketing, transportation and finance, as affecting the development of the Canadian live stock industry and the Canadian meat trade in the export markets.

Unanimous opinion was expressed that the present congestion in the English market is temporary. Confidence was indicated that the situation would be shortly cleared up and that the difficulty, therefore, is immaterial so far as the permanent live stock policy of Canada is concerned. The first definite step considered was the possibility of securing rearrangements in transportation service for the central live stock market in Canada.

SHIP PORK PRODUCTS TO FRANCE.

Pork and products may be imported into France without any restrictions being imposed by the French government. To maintain price stabilization on this side, however, the War Trade Board will require exporters to file a certificate of the Food Administration that the price at which they sold their product has been approved. This is calculated to discourage speculative shipments and price demoralization. The War Trade Board notice says:

The War Trade Board, in consultation with the Food Administration, announce that licenses will hereafter be issued freely for the exportation to France of pork and pork products, as these goods have, by action of the French Government, been placed on the list of commodities which may be imported without governmental restrictions.

out governmental restrictions.

Exporters who desire to ship such pork and pork products to France need, therefore, no longer make their commitments through the Allied Provisions Export Commission. It will be a condition of the issuance of a license to export pork and pork products to France that the application for export license must have attached thereto, before being filed with the War Trade Board, a certificate from the United States Food Administration to the effect that the commodity described in such application has been sold for export at a price approved by the United States Food Administration.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SITUATION AFTER THE WAR Government Operation and Control Have Been a Total Failure

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Jan. 10, 1919.

The position in regard to beef export has been completely changed by the continued dry weather in Queensland, which is the chief supplying state for beef. The mutton position is better, because the export trade is mostly from the other states, which have had a fair amount of rain, and consequently have been enjoying a much better season than the northern part of Australia.

On the whole, however, the season has been dry throughout the commonwealth, especially in Queensland, and more or less in New South Wales, the two beef states. Victorian and South Australian works are treating sheep and lambs, but the works in other parts of the commonwealth have closed down. In the ordinary course the Queensland works should have commenced treating cattle early in the new year, but it is impossible to say when they will reopen, as there are few fat cattle in sight at the present time.

The dry weather in the other states has had the effect of forcing sheep on to the market, as owners have been afraid to hold them in view of the possibility of a bad season, and while the quality of these leaves something to be desired, they have had the effect of easing the market and make a more abundant supply of mutton available.

A few shipments have been made overseas, but not many boats with refrigerated space are expected to be available in the immediate future. Toward the middle of the year, however, a large number of boats with cold storage space will be on the Australian coast, many of them having brought soldiers home. In Victoria there are over a million carcasses of mutton and lamb in cold storage awaiting shipment.

The Meat Situation After the War.

Naturally enough, the trade in Australia is anxious to know what is to be the position in view of the cessation of hostilities. A recent meeting of exporters was held to discuss the question of the contract with the Imperial government, but it was considered that the present was hardly the time for a decision regarding the extension of the contracts.

An agreement was arrived at, however, regarding the parity of prices of canned meats with frozen meat prices. The terms have not been disclosed. There is a desire in the trade to have an arrangement for a continuation of a contract with the Imperial government on the same lines as the wool contract, which is to extend for a year after peace his been declared.

Much discussion is taking place in Australia concerning the possibility of prices being maintained after the war. It is pointed out that European countries have been denuded of stock, and that these governments will be inclined to build up their flocks and herds while they depend on outside countries for supplies of meat. On the other hand, a higher standard of living may be expected on the part of soldiers, and consequently it is expected that the normal consumption of meat by the populations of the various countries will greatly increase. In view of these circumstances, the trade in Australia is looking

for a strong demand for meat and high prices for some time to come.

Meat Packing in Western Australia.

Matters connected with the meat industry have taken a forward step in Western Australia. This state up to recently was without a meat works, but a government works was erected at Wyndham and is expected to commence operations next season. The government, however, is only offering 22s. per 100 lbs. of meat, whereas double that amount is being paid in the Eastern States. As the growers in the Northwest are isolated, and have to depend on steamers to carry the live cattle to the South, where the population is centered, they will have to accept the low rate. The government claims that this is all that can be paid in view of the cost of the works

Steps are also to be taken in the southern part of western Australia to have meat works erected at Freemantle on the most up-to-date lines, largely to deal with sheep, the raising of which is making great progress in that state. tI is proposed to raise £400,000 by debentures and shares, and to begin operations when a fourth of this sum has been subscribed, the government having promised to advance £50,000 more by loan at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Works are also projected at Carnarvon and Geraldton, so that meat freezing is likely to boom in the West.

Preference for British Meat Production.

The meat exporters are giving some attention to a project launched in London for the encouragement of meat production in British dominions, and although no details of the scheme are available, they have set out in general terms—more exact information has been requested by cable—their approval of the idea of preferential treatment of British meat production, and the extension of meat production in the British dominions for consumption within the Empire.

The exporters have also asked that the British government be requested to make any future contract for meat through the commonwealth government, in order to prevent the state government of Queensland taking advantage of its powers under the contract to secure a large quantity of meat for its state butchers' shops at a much lower rate than is paid by the Imperial government.

The question of country killing of beef and mutton is again under discussion in several states, especially New South Wales. All the principal export works are on the coast; only one or two are in the country districts. The question is whether stock should be hauled over long distances in slow trains to the coast, involving much loss of condition and weight, or be killed near the pastures and the frozen meat carried to the coast for shipment.

The coastal proposition has been most favored, because the stock can be taken right to the works and treated at a spot within reach of the overseas boat. Moreover, in the country the difficulty is to obtain sufficient supplies of good water, other than artesian supplies.

At any rate, country killing has never been popular in Australia, and does not ap-

pear likely to be. It may be explained that it is not an uncommon thing for cattle to be shipped 600 or 700 miles. And taking all things into consideration, the loss of stock on the journey is very small.

Total Failure of Government Meat Operation.

The proposal of the New South Wales government to take entire control of the meat trade and distribution has been dropped. Its professed object was to eliminate the middlemen; but it met with such opposition from all quarters that the government was glad to allow it to die. The producers were strongest against the scheme. The result of the movement has been received with some satisfaction, as the government management of the state abattoirs has been so deplorable that any interference with the meat industry in the direction now suggested was regarded with great aversion and much misgiving.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the entry of the state into the retail butchering business in Queensland has not been a howling success. At nearly every center there has been industrial trouble, the men demanding higher wages than the arbitration awards laid down. The government has had to put its foot down and decline to be coerced, but this will probably not last—the men are bound to make fresh demands from time to time, knowing that a government dependent on working men for support must accede to their wishes.

The government, it may be added, secured a fresh appropriation last year for state meat shops, the amount being £500,000, as compared with £208,000 last year. It was claimed that the profits last year amounted to £54,000. The full scheme, to supply meat throughout the state, the minister said, would cost £2.000.000.

The system of working is to pay the proceeds of the shops into the treasury department, so that the shops differ from an ordinary trading concern in this respect, having to obtain an appropriation to carry on. A bill which did not pass in the recent session of Parliament proposed to establish a trading department, thus obviating the present system of voting money first and paying the proceeds into the treasury.

Price Fixing Abandoned After War.

The end of hostilities has given the commonwealth government an opportunity to withdraw its proclamation fixing the prices of meat throughout Australia. The proclamation caused a great deal of hostility on the part of stock owners, and was regarded as a bad move politically.

The minister now states that in all the principal markets of the commonwealth meat is being sold at lower prices than frozen meat could be put upon the market. In view of the fact that in the ordinary course a shortage will occur in the winter months—May, June and July—the commonwealth government is taking steps to arrange for an ample supply of frozen meat to be available, which will be placed on the market at fixed rates.

It is announced that a scheme has been propounded for the purchase by the New South Wales state government of the Riverstone meat works at a cost of something over £150,000. It has not taken definite shape, and nothing may be done now that the

(Continued on page 40.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE,—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

THE CANNING OF CORNED BEEF.

A reader in Wisconsin asks the following questions concerning the canning of corned beef:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

In the canning of corned beef what kind of meat is used? How is the meat cured, and what kind of cure? How long is the cured meat par-boiled? How is the meat worked after par-boiling, ready for the can? What is added to the can before meat is put in; that is, in the form of jelly, soup stock or fats? How long is the can processed, and at what temperature?

The meats used for canned corned beef are from thin cattle as a rule, any or all parts being used at the discretion of the operator; that is, loins, ribs, plates, chucks and rounds, all depending upon quality of finished product desired. "Good" cattle do not make really desirable canned corned beef. Lean meat freed of all fat sinew and bone, is necessary for this purpose, for which reason fat cattle are not desirable.

The meat is put in pickle in uniform chunks; say, weighing around 5 or 6 pounds, so that the meat may be uniformly cured. All fat trimmed out goes into edible tallow or oleo stock. As the meat is put in pickle run a knife several times through the larger or closer grained pieces, so they will the more readily absorb the pickle.

About a 70 degree pickle will cure this meat ready for canning in 25 days. When cured the meat should be drained, then boiled at 212 degrees Fahr. for about half an hour, after which it is removed to the trimming tables, drained, and all superfluous fat, bone, skin and sinew removed.

The meat is then cut up into suitable-sized

pieces for stuffing into the cans. Should the meat be fatter than usual, put a few extra ounces in the can; say, in a six pound can put 2 or 3 ounces overweight, as grease will escape during the processing to equal the overweight put in, leaving the meat far more acceptable than if the grease were left in.

Process six-pound cans in the water bath at 212 degrees Fahr. for 1½ hours with open vents. Then close the vents, place in retorts for 1½ hours at 3 pounds pressure, and vent again, allowing more grease to escape. Close the vents and boil 2 hours in the water bath

This method is more applicable to unusually fat stuff than to the ordinary "canner" material, which may be sealed under a vacuum of 23 inches and processed in boiling water for 4 hours, or in a retort for 3½ hours, at 2 pounds pressure.

Some canners sprinkle a little salt over the meats prior to stuffing, while others put in about 3 ounces to the can of full-strength pickle, in which has been dissolved, per gallon, 3 ounces of granulated sugar and one ounce of saltneter.

All cans should be showered as soon as processed, and turned end for end a couple of times while cooling off, so the liquor may be evenly distributed before "jellying."

ANSWERS TO INCOME TAX PROBLEMS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of answers to questions arising in connection with the enforcement of the new revenue tax law, particularly with reference to the income tax. These answers are written for The National Provisioner by Ralph H. Buts, and are copyrighted.]

Question—The profits of my business for 1918 amounted to about \$10,000. How much income tax will I be required to pay on this amount?

Answer—If you are a married man you are allowed an exemption of \$2,000, together with an additional \$200 for each child under 18 years of age. On the first \$4,000 after that you are taxed at the rate of 6 per cent, and on the rest at the rate of 12 per cent. In addition to this normal tax there is a

graduated surtax which applies to all incomes of over \$5,000. This surtax is 1 per cent. on income between \$5,000 and \$6,000; 2 per cent. on income between \$6,000 and \$8,000; 3 per cent. on income between \$8,000 and \$10,000, etc. Assuming that you are a married man with two children under 18 years, your tax would be calculated in the following manner:

Income	
Exemption allowed	. 2,400
Amount subject to normal tax	
Tax on \$4,000 at 6 %\$24 Tax on \$3,600 at 12%	
Total normal tax	\$672
Surtax \$5,000 to \$6,000 at 1% \$1	0
" 6,000 to 8,000 at 2% 4	0
" 8,000 to 10,000 at 3% 6	0
Total surtax	110
Total tax	. \$782

Question—I am one of three partners, and the profits of our business amounted to approximately \$15,000 for the year 1918. Each partner draws a salary of \$3,000, but none of the profits of the business were drawn out by the partners. Will the partnership be liable for a tax on this profit?

Answer—Your partnership business as such is not liable to taxation upon its income, but the individual partners are each liable for the tax on his share of the profits of the business. If each of the partners own a one-third interest in the business, then each partner will be required to pay income tax on one-third of the profits earned, viz.: \$5,000, and also on the \$3,000 received as salary. In this case each partner would have to report an income tax of \$8,000, being the two amounts together. From this may be deducted the exemption allowed to married or unmarried persons, as the case may be. The method of computing the tax for each individual partner will be the same as illustrated in the above example.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

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NEW YORK SHOULD GET BUSY

The life of New York as America's leading export port is menaced by the pending rivers and harbors bill, according to the statement of the New York delegation to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. The delegation charges that a plot exists between shrewd Canadians and representatives of four Western States who desire to see their lake ports get ocean-going ships, to seize the trade of New York and New England.

"Shall the St. Lawrence River, with Great Britain controlling its mouth, become the American Dardanelles?" is the question asked. It is declared that it would if an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill now before the Senate becomes a law. The amendment provides that a joint commission of American and Canadian government representatives be appointed to determine the cost of providing an ocean waterway from Lake Erie to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence.

"If this project is adopted," said the spokesman of the New York delegation, "it would mean that 18,000,000 tons of commerce annually would be diverted from its natural American route to the Canadian route. It would ruin New York. All the vast supplies of grain which would come from Duluth and other lake ports would be sent to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence, and New York City as a port of export might just as well close up shop."

Newspaper comments have been frequent of late concerning the evident fact that New York City was the only port not keeping abreast of the after-war movement to revive and increase its commerce. It would seem to be up to New York to get busy.

A THOUGHTFUL SAVING YEAR

With the ultimate object of making 1919 a year of thoughtful saving, the newly-organized Savings Division of the United States Treasury Department has launched an intensive campaign to stimulate-or better, to "popularize"-habits of wise buying, sane saving, secure investment and avoidance of waste, in connection with the sale of the 1919 issue of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

During the war, a penchant for economyof food, fuel, money, and time-was developed by the American people. The Government now declares this war-taught lesson should not be cast aside in the reaction which follows the signing of the armistice. It must be continued. It must be made a permanent and happy habit.

The immediate and concrete objective of the campaign is to encourage the public to continue buying War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps and thus apply funds for meeting Government obligations incurred during the war, and arising since the cessation of hostilities. It is essential to a sound economic programme that smaller savings, as well as larger capital, shall finance Government operations.

In connection with the savings stamp campaign comes the Government's educational campaign to stimulate wise buying, sane saving and safe investment. Sane spending is the basis of intelligent saving, and elimination of waste, whether of commodity or time. In making purchases, the buyer should make certain that he gets his money's worth in commodity, comfort, service, recreation or advancement. In essence, it is a sort of budget making.

Provision must be made for the rainy day and unforseen emergencies-or opportunities -when they occur. Intelligent saving is diametrically opposed to hoarding or miserliness. It consists largely in foregoing ill-considered or foolish present expenditures in

order to be able to obtain in the future necessities or even luxuries. With War Savings Stamps an absolutely solid and attractive investment, and as the most effective mechanism for saving small sums regularly, the United States Treasury Department naturally recommends this form of intelligent saving.

The name of Benjamin Franklin, apostle of saving, whose sound economic doctrines form the basis of true thrift, is to be the watchword of the savings campaign. The Government has paid tribute to his memory in placing his picture on the 1919 issue of War Savings Stamps. And the likeness of Franklin also occupies the place of honor on the official 1919 insignia of the thrift campaign. It will not do any harm for all of us to get better acquainted with the Father of Thrift during 1919; he can teach us some homely and valuable and profitable lessons.

---ANTI-PACKER LEGISLATION

The hearings before Senate and House committees at Washington on measures introduced for the regulation or dismemberment of the meat packing industry are nearing an end, much to the regret of those who thrive on that sort of sensation. The Sixty-fifth Congress expires by limitation not many days hence, and with its demise ends another chapter of that apparently endless serial, "The Pursuit of the Packers."

It is acknowledged that no anti-packer legislation-for that is what the present effort is admitted to be-can be passed by this Congress. Even the punctilious Mr. Heney concedes that it cannot be done. He rests content with his performances of the past weeks, while new rods are put in pickle for use when the Sixty-sixth Congress shall come into being.

Nobody pities the poor packer. It is nobody's fault but his own that he is such an efficient business man. The volume of his business is a sin, and the facility with which he turns a dollar over is a misdemeanor demanding legislative interference.

If he provides the armies of the world with fresh meat he is a war profiteer; 'twere better to have left our boys to follow the good eld way of Sherman's "raiders," and subsist on what they could forage. If he volunteers to serve his country, he has an ulterior motive. Whatever he does is evil in motive, no matter how beneficent in result.

So, let's "unscramble" his business, and go back to the days of "sow belly" and hard tack. Let the blood flow down the creek, and the grease run into the sewer. Burn up the hair and throw away the hoofs and the horns. Meat must be cheaper, even if we have to make it so by statute, and then sell more Liberty bonds to guarantee the deficit.

TRADE GLEANINGS

E. W. Hultgren is now manager of Swift & Company's branch at Rockford, Ill., to succeed F. H. Hamilton.

It is reported that the plant of Libby, McNeill & Libby at Sacramento, Cal., is to be enlarged at a cost of \$250,000.

The capital stock of the Midland Packing Company, Sioux City, Iowa, has been increased from \$3,500,000 to \$8,000,000.

The cold storage and packing plant at Richmond, Mich., conducted by Weter, Fanning & Co., has been purchased by W. A. Bruce.

The Everett Meat Company, Everett, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by Augusta Johnson, Otto W. Johnson.

The North Waterloo Meat Co., Waterloo, Iowa, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000 by N. Sulentic, W. A. Reed and P. Sulentic.

The Liberty By-Products Works, Passaic, N. J., to manufacture oils, soaps, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

It is reported that operation of the new \$500,000 plant of the Farmers' Terminal

Packing Company of St. Paul, Minn., will begin early this summer.

Alterations and improvements to the branch of Armour & Company at Third Avenue and South and Jackson Streets, Seattle, Wash., have been completed at a cost of \$100,000.

The Independent Packing Company, organized at Portland, Maine, with a capital stock of \$500,000 with E. Connor of Portland, as president; H. I. Smith of Portland as treasurer, to conduct a general packing business of food products.

NEW BRAZILIAN MEAT COMPANY.

The president of Erazil has given authorization to operate to the Companhia Figorifico Cruzeiro (Cruzeiro Refrigerated Meat Co.). The head offices of the company will be in Rio de Janeiro. The company is organized as a corporation, with capital stock of about \$400,000 in American currency, divided into 8,000 shares of about \$500 in American currency each. The objects of the company are to develop both the jerked beef and refrigerated meat industries.

JANUARY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of January, 1919, was 21,226,257 pounds uncolored and 302,616 pounds colored, a total of 21,528,873 pounds. This was nearly three million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was over three million pounds more. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in January totaled 529,399 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

		Pounds.
January, 1918	 	18,355,165
February	 	20,315,955
March	 	17,128,288
April	 	12,777,094
May	 	13,920,829
June		11,298,221
July	 	11,191,912
August	 	10,848,902
September	 	15,464,869
October	 	23,393,994
November	 	18,533,070
December	 	18,942,583
January, 1919	 	21,528,873

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Strong-Demand Better-Hog Movement Lighter-Confidence Returning-Distribution Expected to Increase.

The provision market seems to have made a right-about-face during the past week, and there has developed a much better tone throughout, with a sharp rise in values. The futures markets have advanced the limits on several days during the week, and this advance in futures has been in reflection of a more confident feeling regarding the ultimate results. This confidence in the future has been, apparently, the direct result of reports of large orders being placed for export, and confidence that the supplies would be taken off the market and distributed in a way which would prevent any further accumulation of stocks. In connection with this there has been a decrease in the movement of hogs to market. The receipts for the past week showed a decided falling off compared with the preceding week and were also less than last year. The confidence regarding the stabilization of values is apparently the result of the belief that not only will the February price be maintained, but with the renewed export demand there will be a maintenance of price right through the spring, and country shippers are therefore not so panicky as they were about moving stock to market. It is quite evident that the heavier marketing which took place during the early winter months in some sections cleaned up supplies of hogs in good shape, and with normal influences to bear, it is probable that the movement from now on will be of more moderate proportions than earlier in the season.

The position of stocks, however, as shown on February 1st, still indicated a very large accumulation. The increase of the total stocks of meats at the six leading packing points of the country was 97,000,000 lbs. compared with the preceding month, but the total, at the extreme outside, was only 62,000,000 lbs. more than last year was a distinct surprise, in view of the claims of enormous accumu-

CAN WE THE TAIL THE DESCRIPTION

lation, of backing up of shipments, and that the storage capacity was full to repletion throughout. In view of the stock statement it seems as though some of the reports may have been for the purpose of influencing the situation and possibly demoralizing the idea of price stabilization.

Now that stabilization is an accomplished fact, as it continues and probably will be continued, with the moderate movement of hogs and the return of export orders through the spring, the drive at prices seems to have given place to a belief that values for hogs and values for product will be maintained. The statement of product stocks at the leading points of the west for Feb. 1, compared with Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 last year, follow:

	Feb. 1,	Jan. 1,	Feb. 1,
	1919.	1919.	1918.
Mess pork, bbls	4,523	4,966	3,057
Other pork, bbls	57,550	63,526	51,082
P. S. lard, lbs	40,325,234	24,968,906	17,225,403
Other lard, lbs	39,861,987	41,790,485	21,704,934
S. P. hams, lbs	94,956,702	67,028,221	61,691,518
S. P. sk'd hams, lbs.	30,016,735	26,390,470	24,545,229
S. P. picnies, Ibs	21,439,871	13,967,389	22,882,362
S. P. bellies, lbs	17,061,337	13,760,623	12,669,614
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,071,071	686,993	33,205,228
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	14,937,856	7,535,087	8,299,578
Short rib sides, lbs.	6,355,124	2,358,365	15,173,449
Ex, sh, rib sides, lbs	731,099	420,786	3,100,100
Sh. clear sides, lbs.	11,976,132	4,483,024	2,194,197
Ex. sh. cl. sides, lbs	4,502,083	9,974,793	10,790,570
D. S. bellies, lbs	40,543,125	26,524,274	48,500,356
Short F. backs, lbs.	14,043,513	15,080,525	25,858,302
Other meats, lbs	153,257,668	123,266,334	99,683,950
Total meats, lbs		311,078,584	346,644,451

The program for exports is indeed a big one, and with this program already started, the probabilities are that there will be very large shipments in a comparatively short time. The question of how soon the Allies will come into the market again is somewhat of a problem. It seems that recently an important meeting of the British provision trade was called by the Food Administrator to consider the question of taking over the matter of English distribution of provision products, but the stocks on hand at that *time were very heavy-so much so that it was estimated that the requirements to finance the trade would have been close to \$100,000-000, and in view of the very large financial question, the trade was unwilling to take over

the handling of the market until the stocks had been reduced to a more normal proportion. The recent cable reports have indicated that there would be considerable purchases of product by the central empires, in London, which would relieve the stocks there temporarily, and that these would be made good by purchases in the United States.

In regard to the European relief program, the shipments are expected to be on such a liberal scale that with the return of the ordinary normal Allied demand and the development of a neutral demand, there will be an absorption of all the provisions available in America, both of beef and pork, and the situation will very shortly reflect this condition. Some very careful students of the situation who have been looking over the figures on the other side claim that if the European requirements are even much less than the estiquirements are even much less than the estimated requirements as now given, there will be difficulty in furnishing these supplies from this side. The great question, however, is that of finance, and owing to the difficulty of finance, and the high prices for product, it is thought that the question of imports will have to remain in the hands of the Government, partly due to the fact that the ordinary channels of trade have not the finance. ordinary channels of trade have not the finan-cial strength to take the risk at the high prices for product, and keep an even stream flowing from the producing countries to the consuming countries, but there is also the very great and serious question of exchange set-tlement, and until exchange settlements swing back to the normal way of handling imports and exports, it will be very difficult to ship large quantities, without the intervention of Government help in making the settlements. It is thought, however, by close observers that the food requirements will supersede other requirements, and that the getting back into normal channels of the food movement will be quicker than the movement back into normal channels of other products, which are not required so much. The very fact that finances are in such a strained position will, without question, result in the Government's using the available finance for the importation of

foodstuffs rather than for the importation of articles which are not so necessary.

BEEF.—Market dull, but firm. Mess. \$35
@36; packer, \$37@38; family, \$40@42; East India, \$62@64.

LAPD.—The market is strong with the

LARD.-The market is strong with the

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No. 11 Lever and Weight type. Also made with spring Other Regulators for other purp e a proved success.

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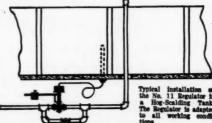
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strength in the West. Quoted: City, 25½c., nom.; Continental, \$28.50; South American, \$28.65; Brazilian, kegs, \$29.65; compounds, 23@24½c.

PORK.—Local market dull, but strong, uoted: Mess, \$50, nom.; clear, \$43@49, Quoted: and family, \$53@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT SITUATION VERY STRONG.

Belief That Hog Prices Will Stay Up Without Price Fixing After February.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, February 11, 1919.—Receipts of hogs in the eleven principal hog markets last week were 626,000, as against 777,000 the previous week and 828,000 the corresponding week in 1918. The total receipts from January 1 to February 8 in the same markets were 4,784,000, as against 4,039,000 in 1918. The average receipts of hogs from 1914 to 1918 in these markets for the same period were 4.259,000. So it will be seen that 1919 is not so much over the receipts of former years.

The average weight of hogs in Chicago last week was 234 lbs.; for the corresponding week in 1918, 229 lbs. The average for the same week from 1911 to 1918 was 220 lbs. Good corn, fine weather and steady prices are now helping weights.

Top price on hogs this week is \$18,10, 60c. over the minimum. Top price on cattle last week was \$20.10, a new record, and on a supply and demand basis only, without any

minimum. The top price on lambs was \$17.25, also without a minimum. Top price on live calves was \$15.75. Top hogs are selling at \$18.50 in Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

Shipments of hogs out of Chicago last week to eastern packers were 46,365, over onequarter of the receipts, as against 29,979 the previous week. The increased demand by eastern packers is a feature of the present advance in hogs. The east is practically out of f.o.b. hogs, which is not unusual at this

With the advance of \$3 a hundred in the price of butcher cattle recently, and a new record price in prime cattle, and with an advance of \$2 per hundred on dressed lambs in the east last week, it can easily be seen why the consumption of pork has increased, when it is so much cheaper than beef or mutton. Pork loins are selling wholesale at 25c. per lb., No. 1 beef loins at 53c. per lb., fresh pork shoulders at 22c.. No. 1 chucks of beef at 21c., green hams at 23c., rounds of beef at 23c.

The cheapness of pork as compared to beef and mutton should cause those who are criticising the fixing of a price on hogs to explore their minds for another reason for high-priced meat foods. There is only one reason for high prices, and it is not a secret; it is supply and demand. Very shortly, when the winter crop of hogs is in, hog products will be keeping step with the high prices of beef and mutton.

As we see it, the further fixing of a minimum price for hogs after February will be

unnecessary. In fact, it looks now as if the hog prices will not get back to the minimum even during February, unless it be for a day or two. Shipments of hog products, using Armour's expression in his weekly re-view, are terriffic. He said, "Export busiview, are terrinc. He said, "Export business was given to all packers last week, with the result that provision stocks are becoming absorbed rapidly by starving European nations."

nations."

We understand short ribs are not to be had. Outside packers are trying to buy both ribs and lard here, with poor results. Cash lard is selling 85c. over May.

It is said that Wall Street speculators are the big sellers of the futures in the provision

market, and the packers are the buyers. This is a novel feature in the future meat food situation, to find non-producer producer commodities of this character, with the anticipation of profit—when he has to go to the producer for that commodity when asked for delivery. We wait with interest asked for delivery. We wait with interest the final outcome. We believe it will be higher prices.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf

	Week	Week	From
	Ended	Ended	Nov. 1, '18,
	Feb. 8.	Feb. 9.	to Feb. 8.
To-	1919.	1918.	1919.
United Kingdom		1910.	225
Continent	942		1.046
So. & Cen. Am.		9	3,053
West Indies	327	84	5,263
Br. No, Am. Col			3,277
Other Countries	******		142
Total	1,209	93	13,006
BACO	N AND HA	MS, LBS.	
United Kingdom	20 162 000	2.041.000	145,457,000
		3.082.000	
Continent So. & Cen. Am	25,931,000		233,711,000
Continent	25,931,000	3,082,000	233,711,000 323,000
Continent So. & Cen. Am	25,931,000	3,082,000 8,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000
Continent So. & Cen. Am West Indies	25,931,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000
Continent	25,931,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000
Continent So. & Cen. Am West Indies Br. No. Am. Col Other countries	25,931,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 5,260,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000
Continent So. & Cen. Am West Indies Br. No. Am. Col Other countries	25,931,000 65,063,000 LARD, LE	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 5,260,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000
Continent So. & Cen. Am West Indies Br, No. Am. Col Other countries Total	25,931,000 65,003,000 LARD, LE 10,669,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 5,260,000 88.	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000 381,608,000 61,320,000
Continent S. So. & Cen. Am	25,931,000 65,093,000 LARD, LE 10,669,000 3,729,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 5,260,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000 381,008,000 61,320,000 51,103,000
Continent So, & Cen. Am West Indies Br. No. Am. Col. Other countries. Total United Kingdom Continent So, & Cen. Am	25,931,000 65,003,000 LARD, LB 10,660,000 3,729,000 31,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 5,260,000 88.	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000 381,608,000 61,320,000 51,103,000 3,879,000
Continent So. & Cen. Am. West Indies Br, No. Am. Col. Other countries. Total United Kingdom. Continent So. & Cen. Am. West Indies	25,931,000 65,093,000 LARD, LE 10,669,000 3,729,000 31,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 3,260,000 88, 5,000 21,000	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000 381,608,000 61,320,000 51,103,000 3,879,000 2,534,000
Continent So, & Cen. Am West Indies Br. No. Am. Col. Other countries. Total United Kingdom Continent So, & Cen. Am	25,931,000 65,093,000 LARD, LE 10,669,000 3,729,000 31,000	3,082,000 8,000 136,000 1,000 5,260,000 88.	233,711,000 323,000 1,869,000 152,000 96,000 381,608,000 61,320,000 51,103,000 3,879,000

RECAPITULATION	OF THE	WEEK'S I	EXPORTS.
New York	942	28,810,000	3.885.000
Portland, Me		11,438,000	
Boston		7,822,000	
New Orleans	327		31.00
St. John, N. B		17,023,000	4,761,000
Total week	1,269	65,093,000	14,429,00
Previous week	1,280	53,202,000	
Two weeks ago	575	45,981,000	23,981,00
Cor. week, 1918	93	5,269,000	26,00

COMPARATIVE SUMMA	RA OR EXI	ORTS.
From Nov. 1, '18, to Feb. 8, '19, Pork, lbs 2,601,000 Pacon & hams. lbs.381,608,000 Lard, lbs	Same time last year. 1,453,000 142,605,000 51,398,000	Increase 1,148,000 239,008,000 67,725,000

JANUARY LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS AT TWENTY LEADING MARKETS. Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at a number of the leading markets in all sections of the country for the month of January are reported as follows by the United States Bureau of Markets, comparisons being given with receipts for January a year ago:

	Ca	ttle	——Но	gs	She	eep
	Jan., 1919.	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1919.	Jan.,	Jan.,	Jan.,
Chicago	420,648	297,400	1.123,268	1918. 729.003	1919. 441.910	1918. 289.335
Kansas City	268,256	206,835	450,706	304,553	108,148	148,400
Omaha	165,349	151,638	449,319	330,968	203,568	244,266
St. Joseph	80,242	73,767	368,416	235,837	67,992	74,523
Bloux City	84,119	66,320	313,706	251,978	51,099	28,812
dt, Paul	107,156	70,760	289,726	246,118	35,059	20,236
Fort Worth	108,489	126,710	145,272	100,256	8,695	7,539
Denver	61,766	55,776	64,513	45, 122	87,725	62,672
Vichita, Kans	25,393	21,964	84,634	54,886	2,982	1,822
ndianapolis	46,853	35,633	366,606	303,411	4,957	3,343
oulsville	15,616	11,486	77,006	67,200	657	247
dilwaukee	37,190	30,849	90,808	59,733	3,870	1,715
ittsburgh	34,008	40,719	165,922	216,065	46,708	37,758
Philadelphia	15,384	14.074	31,078	19,481	19,041	8,938
New York	33,127	30,858	76,442	67,371	34,427	31,916
ferney City	61,312	37,373	66,818	59,716	104,222	140,407
Boston	111,078	7,058	1,419	898	425	87
Peoria, III.	2,915	2,667	77,762	44,991	46	16
Portland, Ore,	8,484	7,767	28,061	22,851	11,343	8,654
Toledo, O	6,687	6,003	29,073	45,691	4.874	4.433

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet during the week, with the tone steadier; the price has shown practically no change, but there has been absence of demand, and to sell there has been some evidence that it sell there has been some evidence that it would be difficult to make transactions without concessions. The demand from soapmakers has continued quiet, and there has been very little other inquiry in sight. The offerings from outside points have been on a fairly liberal scale, and the supplies on the market seem to be more than ample for the requirements. It is thought, however, that with the tone of the oil markets improved, and if there is any rebound from the low levels which have prevailed, this will be reflected into the tallow market, particularly if there is any evidence of improvement in the soap trade. The soap trade has been in such a position that there has been no incentive for soapmakers to buy, while the continued decline in the price of glycerine, and the accumulation of stocks have made it still more difficult for the soapmakers to operate. There have been reports of some export business, although the reports of some export business, although the reports of some export business, although the tallow in the local market is quoted at 8½c. with city specials 9c. loose.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The position of the market has continued quiet; a somewhat bet-

ter tone has prevailed the past few days, due ter tone has prevailed the past rew days, due possibly to the stiffening in the lard market, and confidence that there will be a better demand for compound lard, as a result of the hardening in the lard market. There is also the possibility of a better demand for oleooil, with evidence of a steadying butter market and it is also thought that there will bet, and it is also thought that there will be opportunity for a better business in butter oils, as well as in compound butter, with the improvement in the export situation. Quotations: Oleo, 12%c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.-Market quiet and firm. Extras OLEO OIL.—Market quiet and firm. Extras are quoted at 31@32c., according to quality. NEATSFOOT OIL.—Consuming demand is dull and prices easy. Prices are quoted 20 cold test, \$1.75@1.80; 30 degrees at \$1.50@1.55, and prime, \$1.35@1.40.
GREASE.—Market quiet and nominal. Yellow, 6½@7½c.; bone, 8@8½c.; house, 6½@7½c.; brown, 6@7c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.) New York, February 13, 1919.—Latest quo tations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3@3½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¼@4½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 2@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1¾@2c. per lb.; tale, 2¼

@2½c. per lb.; silex, \$16@17 per 2,000 lbs. Clarified palm oil in casks, nominal, 20@25c. per lb.; yellow clive oil, \$3@3.25 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15½@16c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15½m2 l6c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15½m2 l6c. per lb.; soya bean oill, 13½m2 l4½m2c. per lb.; corn oil, 16½m2 l7c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.61@1.62½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nominal, 9c. per lb.; dynamite giycerine, nominal, 14¼m2 l5c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 11m2 l1½c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10m2 l0½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 18@18½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 7½m2 sep.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 13, 1919.-Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted,

London-	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73
Cable transfers	4.76
Demand, sterling	4.75
Commercial, sight	4.75
Commercial, 60 days	4.72
Commercial, 90 days	4.71
Paris-	
Commercial, 60 days	5.51
Commercial, sight	5.46
Bankers' cables	5.451
Bankers' checks	5.45
Amsterdam	
Commercial, sight	4118
Commercial, 60 days	40%
Bankers' sight	411/6
Bankers' cables	41%
Copenhagen-	
Bankers' sight	26,00
Bankers' cables	26.20

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the end of January are summarized as follows, compared to a month ago and a year ago: PORK, BBLS.

Chicago Kansas City South Omaha South St. Joseph Milwaukee	Jan. 31, 1919. 43,339 3,669 2,827 1,575 7,917	Dec. 31, 1918. 49,697 2,579 7,580 2,508 7,279	Jan. 31, 1918. 36,075 3,152 3,336 2,528 4,178
Total	59,327	69,643	49,269
	LARD, I	BS.	
Chicago	52,454,203	45,062,897	19,688,557
Kansas City	7.277,701	5,440,057	4,179,200
South Omaha	5,640,882	3.921.770	2,348,607
South St. Joseph	2,608,080	1,418,225	6,757,102
Milwaukee	2,706,982	1,311,790	1,094,720
Total	70,687,848	57,154,739	34,068,186
C	UT MEATS	S. LBS.	
Chicago	148,960,128	121,342,652	136,986,217
Kansas City	86,042,300	64,413,800	63,351,400
South Omaha	51,194,243	34,656,080	41,384,877
South St. Joseph	43,762,816	25,865,345	34,770,633
Milwaukee	28,921,227	22,553,037	24,358,590
Total	358,880,714	268,830,914	300,851,717

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS. (Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 13.-Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b., Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 15@25½c.; 16@25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½@25½c.; 16@25½c.; 16@25£c.; 16@

25½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½@25¾c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½@25¾c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 26½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 27½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 26½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26½c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18¼c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c. Sweet pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 31c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c. Sweet pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 13, 1919.-Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 32c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; city steam lard, 25c., nominal; city dressed hogs, 245%c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts

tails, 15c.; snouts, 6c.; livers, 2c.; pig tongues,

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DOMESTIC OILS TO BE PROTECTED.

(Continued from page 15.)

of the industry. Another cause of apprehen-sion has been the uncertainty as to the consion has been the uncertainty as to the con-tinuation of the stabilization program agreed to between the industry and the Food Ad-ministration. Furthermore, a very large amount of foreign oils has been imported and has been sold below the market price of cottonseed oil, thus affecting somewhat domestic demand for refined cottonseed oil.

To meet the above conditions the meeting unanimously made the following suggestions to the Food Administration:

Suggestions and Recommendations.

(1) That all orders for lard substitutes allocated through the United States Food Administration or received for export by the manufacturers direct, be manufactured solely out of domestic cottonseed oil and may include a proportion of domestic oleo stearin, domestic peanut oil, and no other oils whatsoever.
(2) That the United States Food Admin-

istration, together with the State Food Administrators, their successors or agents continue to function and give due consideration the carrying to a successful conclusion the stabilized plan governing the cotton seed in-dustry, giving every available publicity to the effect that this is their intent and pur-pose until the completion of the marketing of the present crop.

(3) That an embargo on the future im-

portation of Oriental vegetable oils be established until the present emergency has

passed.

(4) That a rapid opening of all the mar-kets of the world and the removal of all trade restrictions be accompished as quickly

as possible. (5) That telegram be sent to Mr. Hoover explaining the situation and asking his continued co-operation, particularly in reference to opening the European markets and removal of restrictions on free export of cottonseed products.

(6) A recommendation made to crushers to use their best effort in purchasing seed

from the localities where the heaviest congestion of seed exists.

A recommendation made to refiners to purchase crude oil from crude mills where the heaviest congestion of oil exists.

Stabilization to Be Continued.

The meeting unanimously agreed with the Food Administration that the stabilization plan should be continued, and more particuarly

(1) The producers agree to use their best

The producers agree to use their best efforts in maintaining the stabilized price.
 Dealers and ginners agree to purchase at the stabilized price and to abide by the regulations of the Food Administration in the purchase of the seed from the producer and the sale of it to the crushers.
 Crude mills agree to purchase the seed from planters, dealers and ginners at the stabilized prices, and to use an extra

the stabilized prices, and to use an extra effort to relieve the situation by buying their seed wherever possible in the congested districts. They further agree to market their products at the stabilized prices, thereby maintaining the spread as originally determined in conference with the Food Adminis-

(4) The refiners and lard substitute manufacturers agree to purchase the crude oil from the crushers at the stabilized price, and wherever possible to make these purchases in the congested districts. They further agree to market the refined oil and lard substitute on the true begins as horse form. substitute on the same basis as heretofore, and according to the regulations of the United States Food Administration, and in the case of export sales of lard substitute they agree to manufacture such products solely out of domestic cottonseed oil. Such products may include a portion of domestic oleo stearin, domestic peanut oil, and no

other oils whatsoever.

(5) The wholesale distributers agree to distribute the cottonseed products according to the regulations of the Food Administra-

The Food Administration states that (6) The Food Administration states that it will use all the power at its command in co-operation with the trades in maintaining the plan of price stabilization to which all have agreed, and the Food Administration urges every producer and every member of the trades to fully co-operate in maintaining the joint plan now in effect.
(7) The Food Administration will present to the proper agencies of the Government the

to the proper agencies of the Government the particular recommendations that have been made, and will continue actively the efforts now being made to open up the wider forfully maintain such organizations at Washington and in the several States as may be necessary in carrying out the stabilization program.

(Signed) U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. E. Cranston, Head Collateral Commodities Division.

S. J. Cassels.

E. A. Calvin, Chairman Farmers' Committee. E. W. Dabbs, Chairman Ginners' and Dealers' Committee

G. W. Covington, Chairman Crushers' Committee. W. O. Thompson, Chairman Refiners' Com-

mittee. A. Hawkinson, Chairman Lard Substitute Manufacturers' Committee.

J. H. McLaurin, Chairman Wholesale Grocers' Committee.

VEGETABLE OIL MEN MEET.

A meeting of vegetable oil interests was held Friday afternoon by the Oils, Wax and Fat Committee of the New York Produce Exchange. The meeting was for the purpose of recommending to the authorities at Washington such measures of relief from the present unsatisfactory condition of business as may in the opinion of such meeting be advisable. Those interested in the vegetable oils other than those protected by this week's Government action feel that something must be done.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and

The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Steadier—Tone Improved—Trade Quiet — Export Prospects Better — Some Business Doing—Stocks Large.

The position in the oil markets during the past week has, in some respects, shown considerable improvement. This improvement has been the result of a more confident feeling regarding the export possibilities. Some business has actually been put through, and with the developing of this export business, there is evidence of a growing confidence that more transactions will be made within a short time. One of the great difficulties, however, is the question of actual payment for the oil, and until adjustments can be made whereby financial arrangements can be more easily perfected, it will be difficult to ship any very large volume of oils. The demand, however, seems to be gaining.

The situation as a whole may be described as irregular; while there has been improvement in some directions, and possibly in some oils, the position of copra is a depressed one, and sales have been made at quite low prices, and there have been some sales of bean oil at very low prices. While it is believed that these transactions were largely resales, still, the effect on the market has been to unsettle confidence, even at the very low prices which are now prevailing. The demand

for oil is, however, showing some signs of improving. There seems to be evidence of a better inquiry for greases, and reports from the West have reflected a better tone in the provision market and confidence in a large demand for provisions, and this may result in a better demand for protectable oil products.

in a better demand for vegetable oil products. Stocks of vegetable oil in the country are large. Some estimates have placed the supplies as high as 900,000 bbls., and the efforts by the trade to have the Government take over these oils has attracted considerable attention, although very little progress has been made in this respect. The claim is made that the Government could take these oils and distribute them, possibly for export, and thus relieve the trade of the heavy burden of financing these oils and also shouldering the loss which has taken place in the price between the signing of the armistice and the present time. There is not a great deal of hope expressed, however, that this effort will be successful as it seems to appeal neither to the level-headed men of the trade nor to the Government officials to whom it has been submitted. The export movement of oils, however, is expected to increase, and with the clearing up of the export and import restrictions in different countries and the providing of larger

A report of the agreement between cotton oil interests and the Food Administration to protect domestic oils and assure stabilization will be found on another page.

steamship tonnage, there will be the opportunity of doing an export business whenever the conditions become normal, so that the trade can do this business. At present the questions to be met and overcome are so serious that business is extremely difficult, and on top of that is the broad question of finances, and the settlement by the buying countries for the supplies bought.

ces, and the settlement by the buying countries for the supplies bought.

Considerable confidence is developing in the cottonseed oil trade over the recent developments in the lard market. The fact that lard has shown renewed strength and has advanced is bringing in confidence that there will be a maintenance of compound lard values, and ability to distribute the compound supplies on a fairly free basis. There was for a long time a distinct feeling of apprehension that the lard market would break, if hog prices were destabilized, and this would have a direct bearing upon the distribution of compound lard. With this fear removed, it is probable that there wil be a more normal demand for compound lard, which will result in a larger distribution of cottonseed oil, and each month that passes reduces the available supply which is likely to press on the market. There were rumors of large sales of compound lard made to the Belgium relief.

Many are confident that as the season advances, and the end of the cottonseed oil crushing season arrives, it will be found that the distribution of cotton seed oil has not left a large burdensome supply on the market, and there will not be such heavy accumu-

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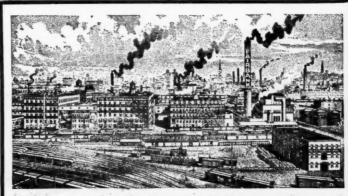
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lations to care for as have been apprehended. The statistical reports of crush and stocks on hand so far issued show that the distribution has not lagged much behind that of last year.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market on the spot is quiet and about steady. A firmer feeling is reported from the coast, but oil is reported still available at 10@10¼c. sellers' tanks, f. o. b. Spot is quoted at 12 to 13c.

PEANUT OIL .- Trade is quiet with consumers showing little interest. Offering are free, but prices steady. Domestic crude is quoted at 14@14½c. in buyers' tanks and Oriental oil, 15½@16c., nominal, sellers' tanks f.o.b. the coast. Edible spot in bbls., 20@

21c.
CORN OIL.—The market for crude oil is

CORN OIL—The market for crude oil is quiet but a fair inquiry for refined is reported. Crude is quoted at 14@15c., nominal, in bbls.
COCOANUT OIL—The market is barely steady. Supplies are liberal and demand is only for immediate needs. Ceylon dom., 14@ 14½c., and Cochin dom., bbls., 16¼@16½c., nominal nominal.

PALM OIL .- The market is quiet and easy. Prime, red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 15@16c., nom., in bbls.; Niger, 201/2@21c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

DEATH OF R. L. HEFLIN.

R. L. Heflin, one of the pioneers of the cottonseed products industry, died at his home at Galveston, Texas, on February 4, at the age of seventy. The funeral took place at Sherman, Texas, where also he had a home and large business interests, and here was where the body was laid to rest. Mr. Heflin was generally regarded as the inaugurator of many of the moves which have developed his industry, especially that which had to to with the exportation of cottonseed meal and cake, in which trade he had been the chief figure for many years.

He was one of the founders of organized cooperation in the cottonseed products industry, and always ready to give his time and money to further anything which promised well for the general good of the trade. He was president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1908 and 1909, and in 1911 and 1912 he was the president of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.



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He was a great believer in publicity as a of means to achieve results, and when the great apostle of publicity. Colonel Jo W. Allison. passed on, his mantle fell upon the shoulders of his fellow-worker and personal friend of many years, Mr. Heflin. During the past two



THE LATE R. L. HEFLIN.

years, especially, he had given attention to this work in Texas, where he was chairman

the Publicity Bureau, and the results achieved under his leadership have given the Texas Association a distinct position in the industry. He was known throughout the South as a man of the highest integrity, and his counsel was uniformly sought and followed. His counsels will be missed in cottonseed and allied trade circles.

OILS AND FATS IN HOLLAND.

By direction of the Dutch Minister of Agriculture a large stock of salad oil, said to have cottonseed oil as its chief constituent, is to be distributed in the near future. It is expected that about 560,000 quart bottles will be available. The price has been fixed at 2.75 florins (about \$1.13).

It has been found that the stock of materials for the manufacture of margarine is being reduced faster than the stocks of butter, and in order that the supply of margarine may not become exhausted while there is still a stock of butter, the percentage of pure butter used in the various margarine mixtures is to be increased.

According to a recent official announcement, standard margarine will contain 10 per cent butter, the so-called A margarine mixture will contain 35 per cent butter, and the B mixture 65 per cent butter. The retail price will not be changed. Butter and fat cards which were formerly valid for 10 days (25 grams per day) will now be valid for 9 days (27.8 grams per day).

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MANUFACTURE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

(E. B. Keebler, Chief Engineer, Mechanical Manufacturing Co., Chicago, in the American Food Journal.)

The enormously increased consumption of oleomargarine in this country in the last year proves to a greater degree than any argument possibly can the popularity of this article. Expressed in figures, 152,000,000 pounds were consumed in 1916 and 232,000,000 pounds in 1917, while estimates from a reliable source place the 1918 figure at 350,000,000 pounds. Received with hesitation at first by the public, objections have been overcome in a surprisingly short time.

ingly short time.

There is nothing miraculous in this, however, for when the public receives the assurance of a good article being made in licensed factories, inspected by trained Government officials, and also realizes the saving made, there need be no doubt of the outcome.

In speaking of oleomargarine, I have reference not only to that class of margarine which contains oleo (animal) oils, but to that comparatively new product termed "nut margarine," which contains only vegetable oils.

The principal difficulty experienced with some manufacturers of nut margarine is that they are unable to keep the melting point above 75 degs. Fahr., while butter melts about 92 degs. Fahr. However, it is claimed by one manufacturer that his nut margarine has a melting point of 107 degs. Fahr. This possibly can be accounted for by the use of hydrogenated oils.

hydrogenated oils.

In a recent issue Mr. Glenn H. Pickard gave an interesting description of the ingredients used in the manufacture of nut margarine. It is my intention to give the reader an insight into the actual working methods and conditions surrounding the churning, working and packing of oleomargarine, as employed by some of the largest manufacturers, together with data helpful to the experienced manufacturer as well as to those who contemplate starting in this business.

Nut margarine is being made by the same process and with the same equipment as oleomargarine; in fact, the federal laws which govern the manufacture of this product class both oleo and nut margarine as "oleomargarine," and the containers for them must be so labeled.

Composition of Oleomargarine.

All oleomargarine has for a base hard and soft oils. The soft oils are generally kept in storage tanks which have their outlet convenient to discharge into a tank set on a movable scale. It might be said that all of the ingredients of oleomargarine are proportioned by weight. The hard oils are weighed and placed in melters. These melters, which are equipped with agitators, are tin lined, and have a capacity of 3,000 pounds each. The water jacket which surrounds them is kept at a temperature of about 125 degs. Fahr.

Churning the Product.

The melted hard oils and soft oils are conveyed through sanitary pipes to the emulsion churn. Here they are mixed with sterilized and pasteurized milk, conveyed through an open tin trough. Open troughs are used to facilitate thorough cleansing. These churns have two sets of driving pulleys, to permit reducing the speed one-half from the counter-

shaft. They are also tin lined and have a capacity of 2,600 pounds, and are surrounded on the sides and bottom by a water jacket.

on the sides and bottom by a water jacket.

A new type of underdriven churn has recently been developed which has all the driving machinery located in a cast iron base, leaving the top of the churn as well as the entire floor free from driving machinery. This is a long stride toward sanitation as well as preventing accidents.

This is a long stride toward sanitation as well as preventing accidents.

The batch is churned from 12 to 18 minutes in these machines, depending on the grade of product, the longer time being required for a higher grade product containing a relatively high percentage of milk. The water jacket temperature varies from 86 to 125 deg. Fahr., the higher temperature being required for the lower grade product in order to keep liquid the materials used.

Automatic temperature control of the water jacket is now being used with considerable success. This control consists of an air-operated, thermostatic-controlled device with means of quickly changing the setting. The use of this device eliminates all guess work in keeping the water at the proper temperature.

the water at the proper temperature.

After churning, the batch is discharged through a wood chute or flume. At the end of this flume a wide flat nozzle sprays cold water on the emulsion, solidifying it. The

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It is better than the hydraulic press because of the superior quality of oil, cake and meal it turns out; because of its great saving in cost of production; because of the greater simplicity in method of manufacturing. Write for information to

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water pressure in this nozzle varies from 10 to 20 pounds, depending on the color of the product, and the temperature of the water should be between 36 deg. and 44 deg. Fahr., depending upon the quality of the product

depending upon the quality of the product.

A somewhat antiquated method is used in some factories to solidify the emulsion. It is discharged into a short trough leading to a wood vat about 20 feet long, called a crystallizing vat, which has a wooden paddle wheel at one end to keep the water in circulation, means being provided to supply the vat with ice water for a storage vat. The emulsion having been solidified by contact with the chilled water, floats on top, and is removed by two men with a cheese-cloth net.

It is apparent that this method brings into use considerably more equipment and occupies more valuable floor space than the flume system previously mentioned. The quality and quantity of the product from either method is about the same.

Ripening and Working.

Wooden trucks with removable bodies having a capacity of about 900 pounds are used to hold the oleomargarine, the purpose of making the bodies removable being to facilitate steaming and cleaning. No metal comes in contact with the oleomargarine from the time it is solidified until it is placed in cartons or tubs. The loaded trucks are next pushed into a room, the temperature of which is kept close to 70 deg. Fahr. Here a chemical change *takes place which produces a certain flavor; this change is technically described as ripening.

The ripened oleomargarine is then placed on large circular workers or kneading tables about S feet in diameter, where the excess moisture is removed and dairy salt added, as is shown in illustration No. 4. It is sometimes found that the product at this point is dry, that is, it contains a low percentage of moisture. To remedy this it is worked in a blending machine, where the proper

amount of moisture is added. This blending machine also serves the purpose of bleaching oleomargarine which has too deep a color.

The manufacturer who contemplates interstate business should familiarize himself with the laws of governing the qualities of oleomargarine, as some states prohibit the production or importation of oleomargarine having a yellow color.

The average manufacturer of oleomargar-

The average manufacturer of oleomargarine produces about 60 per cent prints and 40 per cent bulk or in tubs. This, of course, varies with the kind of trade and time of the year. There are various methods employed to form the oleomargarine into prints for cartons. Some use an oblong table on which is mounted a movable roller which flattens the product into a slab the proper thickness. Hand moulds of wood with sliding bottoms are then used to press out the prints. A recently developed machine forms and cuts the prints to size and weight. This machine

(Continued on page 38.)

HYDROGENATED OR HARDENED OILS

Used in Oleomargarine, Lard Compound and other edible products; also in Soaps, Candles, Lubricants, Leather and many other fields.

The discovery of new markets for Hydrogenated Oils has created an important demand for these products.

For Further Information Address

HYDROGENATED OIL CO.

207 No. Broadway, St. Louis

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RICE

SIAM GARDEN RICE
SIAM RICE NO. 1
SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

CHINA

BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIROMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGOON WHITE

×

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EGG YOLK
DRIED GINGER
CASSIA
MUSTARD SEED
SESAME SEED
POPPY SEED
AJOWAN SEED
POTATO FLOUR
TAPIOCA FLOUR
BEAN FLOUR
RICE FLOUR
PEANUTS—
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED
WALNUTS
BEAN CAKE
CRAB MEAT
DRIED FISH
CANNED FISH

MITSUI & CO.,

65 BROADWAY

OIL DEPT.

LIMITED

TEL. BOWLING GREEN 7520 PRODUCE DEPT.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 14, 1919.-Market strong; prime Western, \$26.50@26.60; Middle West, \$26.20@26.30; city steam, 251/2@26c. nominal; refined Continent, \$28.50; South American, \$28.65; Brazil, kegs, \$29.65; compound, 23@241/2c.

Marseilles Oils,

Marseilles, February 14, 1919.—Copra fabrique, - fr.; copra edible, - fr.; peanut fabrique, - fr.; peanut edible, - fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, February 14, 1919.—(By Cable.) -Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 3d.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 118s. 9d.; hams, long, 173s. 3d.; American cut, 170s. 9d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 149s. 9d.; long clear, 185s.; short back, 185s.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 155s. 9d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 158s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 72s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products continued very strong, gaining the maximums for the sixth time. Recent export buying, firmness in hogs and strength in cash products caused the advance.

Tallow. Market quiet but firmer. City special loose quoted at 9c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market dull and steady. Oleo quoted at 123/4 c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 14.—Hog receipts estimated 57,000. Left over, 10,511. Markets slow and steady. Cattle receipts, 4,000; sheep, 8,000.

Buffalo, February 14.—Hogs lower; on sale, 2,400, at \$17.50@18.90.

Kansas City, February 14.—Hogs steady, at \$15.95@17.90. St. Joseph, February 14.-Hogs steady, at \$16.75@17.60.

Louisville, February 14.—Hogs steady, at \$17.25@17.75.

Sioux City, February 14.-Hogs higher, at \$16.90@17.50

Indianapolis. February 14 .- Hogs steady. at \$18@18.35.

February 14.-Hogs strong, at Omaha. \$16.90@17.70. Cleveland, February 14 .- Hogs steady, at

\$18.35@18.40. Detroit, February 14.-Hogs steady, at

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and products at the port of New York reported during the past week are as follows: From Montevideo, 3,763 bags tankage; a lot of knuckle and skull bones in bulk.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

AA ENENEY TO T	RECEIPTS	TO LE	DRUAD	er ro,	TOID.
		Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City		5,799	2,932	19,804	9,983
New York		2,434	1,852	5,582	13,327
Central Unio	on	2,511	1,135	6,333	****
Totals		10,744	5,919	31,719	23,310

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 14, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 38,577 quarters; to the Continent, 78,496 quarters; on orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 25,905 quarters; to the Continent, nothing; on orders, 49,723 quar-

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports of The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending February 8, 1919:

Chicago	 41,109
Kansas City	 20,836
Omaba	 15,179
Fast St. Louis	 12,000
St. Joseph	 6,578
Cudahy	 752
Sioux City	 5,693
South St. Paul	 6,943
Fort Worth	 3,701
Indianapolis	 4,196
New York and Jersey City	10,744
Philadelphia	1,769
Oklahoma City	 4,000
Milwaukee	939

Chicago123,	460
Kansas City 5,	711
Omaha 82,	
East St. Louis 60,	
St. Joseph 47,	
Sioux City 32,	961
Cudahy 18,	518
Cedar Rapids 12,	541
Ottumwa 7.	863
South St. Paul 39,	203
Fort Worth 12,	743
Indianapolis 12,	504
New York and Jersey City 31,	719
Philadelphia 5,	771
	000
Milwaukee 11,	316
SHEEP.	

								0	10	L	20.3	L/	E	*											
Chicago						,																	. ,		
Kansas C	lity													,				*					٠.		13,59
Omaha .																						. ,			28,45
East St.	Loui	8				×	×					,													3,00
St. Josep	h																								
Cudahy																								*	
Sioux Cit	у																				e				
South St,	Pau	ıl													e										
Fort Wor																									
Indianapo																									
New York	k an	d	J	et	8	e;	y	1	C	it	y														23,31
Philadelp	hia																			*		*			3,55
Oklahoma																									1,50
Milwauke	е																							×	49

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, February 8, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago

	Cattle.	ELOGIB.	gneep.
Armour & Co	7,537	23,700	18,237
Swift & Co	5,159	18,900	17,062
Morris & Co	4,645	17,300	11,100
Wilson & Co	5,529	17,500	11,717
G. H. Hammond Co	2,898	11,300	
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,092	9,600	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,095		
Roberts & Oake, 4,700 b	ogs; Bre	nnan Pack	ing Co.,
5,600 hogs; Western Pack	ing & P	rovision Co	0., 9,100
hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co	., 9,700	hogs; Inde	ependent
Packing Co., 6,600 hogs;	others, 1	7,500 hogs	
Kansa	City.		

Kansas City.		
Cattle,	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co 3,047	13,092	3,730
Fowler Packing Co 906		490
Wilson & Co 4,030	8,913	1,931
Swift & Co 3,768	7,498	2,907
Cudahy Packing Co 3,943	7,679	2,377
Cudahy Packing Co 3,943	7,679	2,377
Morris & Co 3,828	15,672	2.110
Others 803	221	8

Omaha.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co	2,725	16,454	3,560
Swift & Co	4,919	17,585	9,862
Cudahy Packing Co	3.817	16,837	10,071
Armour & Co	4,314	21,254	12,874
Swartz & Co		3,821	
J. W. Murphy	***	8.614	

Lincoln Packing Co., 317 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 152 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 38 cattle; Wil-son Packing Co., 853 cattle; Higgins Packing Co., 42 son Pa

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

Cattle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000		2,000
Chicago	400	12,818 1,657	200
Omaha	400	5,299	200
omana St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth	400	11,141	1,200
St. Joseph	100 500	3,000 5,000	1.000
St. Paul	300	1,000	1,700
Oklahoma City	300	2,100	2,100
		1,000	165
Milwaukee		6,276	
Denver	200	400	400
Louisville	400 100	1,000	50
Indianapolis	250	3,000	
Pittsburgh Cincinnati		2,000	850
Cincinnati	400	4,100	400
Buffalo	700	3,000	800
Buffalo Cleveland Portland, Ore,	200	1,000 128	53
New York	725	3,210	2,440
			2,110
MONDAY, FEBI	RUARY 10), 1919.	
Chicago	29.000	26,314	16,000
Kansas City	. 15,000	15,022	5,000
Omaha	. 10.000	20,057	9,500
St. Louis	5,300	4,924	1,800
St. Joseph	3,500	14,000	10,000
St. Paul	. 3,500 . 2,800	14,000 8,000	1,500 1,000
Milwaukee	-,000	7.661	2,000
Louisville	. 1,700	6,000	50
Detroit		2,000	
Wichita	9 600	357	
Indianapolis	. 2,800	6,000 7,000	3,500
Cincinnati	1,700	9.564	0,000
Buffalo	. 5.300	12,800	10,000
Cleveland	. 1,800	4,000	2,000
		3,631	631
New York	. 4,580	4,270	10,470
TUESDAY, FEB	DUADY 1	1 1010	
Chicago	. 22,000	50,000	25,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000 19,000	5,000 14,000
St. Louis	. 5.400	17,800	2,300
St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul	. 2,500	7,000	5,000
Sioux City	. 3,000	15,000	500
St. Paul	. 4,500	12,000	2,500
Milwaukee Denver		5,024 2,500	2,000
Louisville	. 150	1,000	50
Detroit		1,650	-
Wichita		2,217	
Indianapolis Pittsburgh	1,700	3,000	
Pittsburgh	. 750	2,000	500
Buffalo		2,400 1,000	1,600 500
New York		4,080	1,710
WEDNESDAY, F	EBRUARY	12, 1919	
Chicago	. 8,000	28,000	8,000
Kansas City	9,000	22,000	4,000
Omaha	18,500	19,000	13,000
St. Louis	4,400	18,000 14,000	1,100
Sionx City	7.800	18,000	6,006 700
Sioux City New York	7,800 1,350	4,790	3,379
PROFESSION AND ADDRESS.	TA TA TT . W	40	
THURSDAY, FE	BRUARY	13. 1919	
Chicago	1.000	55,006	16
Chicago	1,000	55,006 6,000	15,
Chicago	1,000 4,500 4,000	55,006 6,000 20,000	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000	15,
Chicago	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichita	. 1,000 . 4,500 . 4,000 . 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 163 7,000	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis cincinnati	. 1,000 . 4,500 . 4,000 . 2,500	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 163 7,000	16,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis cincinnatt Buffalo	. 1,000 . 4,500 . 4,000 . 2,500 	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 163 7,000 4,946 1,200	16,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisyille Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland	. 1,000 . 4,500 . 4,000 . 2,500 	55,006 6,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 163 7,000 4,946 1,200 3,000	16,000 6,000 1,300
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis cincinnatt Buffalo	. 1,000 . 4,500 . 4,000 . 2,500 	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 163 7,000 4,946 1,200	16,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisyille Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500 2,500 1,100 550	55,006 6,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 163 7,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,060	16,000 6,000 1,300
Chicago Kansas City, Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Luncianat Buffalo Cleveland New York	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500 2,500 1,100 550 878	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 16,000 16,000 16,000 4,946 1,240 3,000 4,060	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500 1,100 550 878 4,000	55,006 6,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 2,000 163 7,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,000 4,000	15,
Chicago Kansas City. Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis cincinnati Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha	1,000 4,500 4,000 2,500 2,500 1,100 550 878 4,600 700 2,000	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 16,000 16,000 16,000 4,946 1,240 3,000 4,060	15,
Chicago Kansas City, Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Interinat Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis	1,000 4,500 4,500 2,500 2,500 1,100 550 878 4,600 700 2,000	55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 4,946 1,200 4,946 1,200 4,960 14, 1910 5,500 8,500	15,
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis cincinnat Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St, Joseph		55,006 6,000 20,000 16,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 163 7,000 4,946 1,200 4,000 14,919 5,500 8,500 12,200 4,504	16,
Chicago Kansas City, Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Interinat Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Saux City Saux City Saux City	1,000 4,500 4,500 2,500 1,100 550 550 878 4,000 700 1,200 1,200 1,200	55,006 6,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 2,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,946 1,200 5,500 8,500 12,000 4,500 5,400	16,000 6,000 1,300 1,600 1,190 8,000 400 1,200 300 900
Chicago Kansas City, Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Interinat Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Saux City Saux City Saux City	1,000 4,500 4,500 2,500 1,100 550 550 878 4,000 700 1,200 1,200 1,200	55,006 6,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 2,000 2,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,946 1,200 5,500 14, 1919 5,500 12,000 14,000 14,000 14,000 15,000 16,0	15,—2,500 6,000 1,300 1,300 1,400 1,190 8,000 400 1,200 300 500 900 2,700
Chicago Kansas City, Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Interinati Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Saux City St. Paul Oklaboma City		55,006 6,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 2,000 2,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,946 1,200 5,500 14, 1919 5,500 12,000 14,000 14,000 14,000 15,000 16,0	15,—2,500 6,000 1,300 1,300 1,400 1,190 8,000 400 1,200 300 500 900 2,700
Chicago Kansas City, Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Interinat Buffalo Cleveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Saux City Saux City Saux City		55,006 6,000 20,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 12,678 3,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,946 1,200 5,700 5,500 8,500 4,500 5,400 6,500	15,—2,500 6,000 1,300 1,300 1,400 1,190 8,000 400 1,200 300 500 900 2,700
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Cheveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St, Joseph Saux City St, Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth		55,006 6,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 2,678 3,000 4,046 1,200 3,000 4,000 14, 1919. 57,000 12,000 4,500 1,000 1,	15,
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Milwaukee Louisville Detroit Wichits Indianapolis Cheveland New York FRIDAY, FEE Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St, Joseph Saux City St, Paul Oklahoma City Fort Worth		55,006 6,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 6,000 2,678 3,000 4,946 1,200 3,000 4,000 14, 1919. 57,000 12,000 4,500 1,000 1,	15,

FINANCIAL.

The Board of Directors of the American Cotton Oil Co., on February 4, 1919, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable March 1, 1919, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on February 15, 1919. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.



Clean Hands are a Business Asset

N the preparing of high-class food products, purity must be safeguarded. The hands of those who handle the product must be kept scrupulously clean. The mere removal of the surface dirt is not enough. Every atom must be eliminated from the tiny crevices and pores.

It was for this latter purpose that **PUMEX** was made. While containing all the fine soap qualities of a toilet soap, it contains sufficient grit to get right down into the cuticle and CLEAN it. Yet its action will not irritate the skin.

Call up the Armour Branch House nearest you and ask them to send a salesman to you. He will show you how to save money on your soap bill and at the same time get better results.





Soap Department

1355 W. 31st Street, Chicago, Ill.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market generally kept quiet all last week, with the exception of a small lot of heavy Texas December and January steers moving at the full maximum rates for these months. One of the packers also sold about 3,000 February light cows and extreme light native steers at 24c. Nearly all the large packers claim there are many inquiries for light weight hides of February take-off, but buyers are not inclined at the present time to step in and pay the advances asked for poorer hides. The demand for the heavy weights still continues slow, and only occasional lots of these are moved. Stocks are not large, however, and sellers apparently are not disturbed by the general lack of interest displayed in them. Spready native steers, 60 lbs. and up, quiet for some time past. Few offerings noted. Nominally quoted at 29c. Heavy native steers, 60 lbs. and up, continue quiet. Last reported sale was at 28c. for Januarys. Februarys are quoted at 28c. for the heavies. Lights 27c. Extreme lights are nominal at 24@25c., with a small lot selling recently at 24c. Texas steers dull and featureless. Recent sales of December and January heavies were made at the full maximum rates were made at the full maximum rates for these months. Februarys are quoted at 26c. for the lights. Extremes at 24c. Butt branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, are slow. November and Decembers recently sold at 26c. February take-off are offered at 26c. Colorado steers, 60 lbs. and up, are quiet. Twenty-six cents was recently up, are quiet. Twenty-six cents was recently obtained for November and Decembers. Some Januarys are offered at 1c. less. Februarys obtained for November and Decembers. Some Januarys are offered at 25c. with no trading noted. Heavy native cows, 55 lbs. and up, are slow. Recent sales of December were at 27c. Januarys are quoted at 26c. Februarys are offered at same price as Januarys. Light native cows, 55 lbs. and down, are strong and in demand. A small lot of February light cows sold, in connection with a few extreme light native steers, at 24c. Most of the packers are asking 25c. for February take-off, but many of the buyers are holding off being adverse to paying top price for poorer quality hides. Branded cows are firm. Packers are sold up to February 1. Strong inquiries are made for February take-off Februarys are quoted at 24c. Native bulls, steady to firm. January take-off recently sold at 19½c. Most of the packers are sold to February 1. Februarys are quoted at 20 @20½c. Branded bulls steady and well sold to February 1. Februarys are quoted at 20 @20½c. Branded bulls steady and well sold up to February 1. February take-off are quoted at 19@19½c.

Later.—Packer hides quiet. Packers waiting, not forcing February forward business. Sales of heavier hides November, December and January take-off expected.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market shows material changes this last week. Buyers for the present at least are not displaying so urgent a demand for stock, and are not

so urgent a demand for stock, and are not

bidding top prices for light weight hides. The market has eased up a little, and while some trading has been going through, sellers have not been able to realize the high prices paid a few weeks ago. Offerings are freely made, but buyers are holding back and looking for further declines. Several lots of ing for further declines. Several lots of extremes have sold at 23c. and buffs have moved at 20@20½c. Some heavy weight cows sold at 21½c. Heavy steers, 60 lbs. and up, steady. Stocks are small and are quoted at 22@23c. Choice lots are held at ½@1c. higher. Heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 72@1c. nigner. Heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, are quiet. Recent sales were made at 21@211/2c. Nominally quoted today at 211/2c. for Central stock. Buffs, 45 to 60 lbs. Two cars of buffs sold in connection with extremes at of buffs sold in connection with extremes at 21@21½c. for Middle West stock. Buffs in this section are nominally quoted at 20@20½c. Some offerings of farther West stock are made at 19½c. Extremes, 25 to 45 lbs., strong and closely sold up. There is a good demand, and several cars sold this week at present and the property and the property and the property and the property at 25.00 demand. small packer and city butcher stock at 25@ 26c. Extremes in this section are nominally quoted at 22½@23c. with recent sales made at the outside prices. Bulls unchanged. Fall take-off is offered here at 17½@18c. Current

receipts are steady at 15½@16½c.

Later.—Country hides easy. Two cars
Wisconsin current receipt extremes sold at

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs. The market is firm. Supplies are not over large. Packers and first salted Chicago cities are quoted at First salted outside cities are nominally held at 55c. with some dealers asking 5c. higher. Mixed cities and countries are nigher. Mixed cities and countries are quoted at 45@50c. Countries are offered at 45c. Light calf are quoted at \$2.75@3. Deacons at \$2.55@2.80. Kips, 15 to 25 lbs., are strong and wanted. Packers are quoting 40c. and are asking 36c. for all over weights and 32c. for branded. Cities are quoted at 40c. by some collectors. Recent sales of city kips were made at 32c. Countries are kips were made quoted at 30@32c.

Later.-Calfskin market is strong; 60c.

asked for Chicago cities.

HORSEHIDES.-A little easier tone is noted. Buyers are not as anxious for stock as they were a few weeks ago. Stocks are again accumulating and offerings are more freely made. A sale was made this week of a car of city renderers with manes and tails on at \$8.90. Mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$8.08.50. City renderers at \$8.75

Later.-Horsehide market is easier.

Later.—Horsehide market is easier. One car mixed cities and countries sold at \$8.50. HOGSKINS unchanged. No recent sales are noted. Average run of country lots are quoted at \$1.10@1.35 rejects, pigs and glues out at half price. Pigskin strips are firm. No. 1 are quoted at 11@12c.; No. 2 at 9@10c.; No. 3 at 6@7c.

SHEEP PELITS.—There is a better demand for pelts, and recent sales have been made at a wider range in prices. A little trading was done in late Chicago salting heavy average weight packer sheep and lamb at \$3.05

age weight packer sheep and lamb at \$3.05 with the light weights thrown out. Some accumulations running back in salting to last year sold at \$2.85 down, according to lots,

etc. A fair sized quantity of Omaha lambs brought $\$2.97\frac{1}{2}$. The general situation is somewhat unsettled, and some of the large pullers are inclined to go slow for a while until the wool market shows some firmness. until the wool market shows some firmness. Missouri River stock is quoted at \$2.85@3. Regular run of packer sheep and lamb are quoted at \$2.85@3, according to weights. Outside city and country packer pelts offered at \$2@2.75, according to take-off, etc. Country pelts at \$1.50@2.50, according to lot and condition and also the amount of wool. Dry Montana butcher pelts are offered at 35@40c. JDry Colorado and New Mexican butchers at 30@35c., fair lots. Common run of Mexicans are offered at 25@30c of Mexicans are offered at 25@30c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—There was a general clean up the past week in spready native steers with all the packers taking part in the transactions. All the five up-town packers sold their February and March hides at 29c. for the koshers and 291/2c. for the stuck throats, with the exception of one of the killers, who was the first to make the break and sold at 1/2c. under the others. It is estimated that about 20 cars were involved in these transactions. The only one left is a Jersey City packer, who is as yet unwilling to talk on his hides. On other descriptions there is not much of a demand, although brokers claim that even though there are no make inquiries he could buy all the February, March hides he wants at January maximums even though the spready naive steers and at 1/2 ever the feet and the spready naive steers. sold at 1/2c. over the former maximums. No sales have as yet been noted in nearby small packer hides, as these killers are watching what their "big brothers" will do before operating. From inquiries made it seems that the packers are talking higher than last sale rates, but owing to the lack of inquiries it is doubted whether prices realized will be

much over last maximums.
COUNTRY HIDES.—Although last week opened up firm the close found the market in an easier state, with sales made the past few days at under what hides brought before. few days at under what hides brought before. Most tanners are now talking a lower market, and it would not be surprising to see the coming week further reductions, or at any rate no higher prices. Extremes which were the strong feature of the market suddenly took a decline, and recent sales were all made at from ½c. under last figures. The Middle West markets rules entired union the Middle West markets ruled active during the week, but all at declines, with tanners' ideas now not over 19c. for buffs and 21c. for ex-tremes. Car of Eastern hides out first salt sold at 20c. selected, for 25 lbs. up, selected. Although dealers are talking higher rates, tanners believe that if firm bids of 20@23c. respectively were made for Pennsylvania buffs and extremes, they would be accepted. New York State, New England, New Jersey, etc., all weight hides, are steady and have also ruled quite active. 600-700 New York State 25 lbs. and up hides, 40 to 50 per cent. extremes, sold at 20½c. selected; 3 to 4 cars buffs sold at 19c. selected. Car guaranteed light average hides sold at 19½c. selected. Two to 3 cars Eastern light packer native cows, containing large percentage extremes, soid at 22c. selected for February-March-April take-off. Most tanners are talking 19c. for all weights. Car all weights offered at 21c. buffs and 23½°c. extremes, with bids at ½°c. less declined. Car all weights, 50 per cent. extremes, offered at 21½°c. bids ½°c. less declined. Canadians weaker with buffs offered at 20½°c., selected. Car light average, 50 lbs. average, sold at 19½c. CALFSKINS.—Although not many

were made to establish a market, still that firm undertone which was characteristic last firm undertone which was characteristic last week is lacking. New York city skins are in a mixed state. There were only two sales noted during the week of a car apiece of New York city skins at \$4.75, \$5.75 and \$6.75, with the kips included at \$7.25@8, as to weights. There are large offerings noted at the above prices with tanners' views lower,



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said to be nearer to \$4.50@4.60, \$5.50@5.60 and \$6.50@6.60. Some producers and collectors, however, still entertain ideas of \$5, \$6 and \$7 for the three weights. Outside city skins have been quite active during the week, and various prices have been realized. Car of Milwaukee cities sold at 50c., with the outside cities going at 47½c. Car of Pennsylvania skins sold at \$4.35, \$5.35 and \$6.35, with kips going along at \$6.75@7.50. Other sales of Pennsylvania skins were noted with a lot of 2,000 central Pennsylvania skins moving at \$4, \$5 and \$6, with the 4 to 5 lbs. going at \$3.10 and the kips at \$6.75@7.25.

There were other sales of about 4,000 to 5,000 outside city skins at \$4, \$5 and \$6. Eastern skins were also active with sales noted of small lots at \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.75, with larger quantities going at \$4, \$5 and \$6, are steady with an offering noted of some Western country kips containing about 60 per cent. cities at 30c.

HORSEHIDES.—This market shows an easier tendency, based on the sales noted near the end of last week. Buyers' ideas are nearer to \$8.50 for city renderers', although sales have been effected at over \$9 and some even up to \$10 for choice Western hides flat

for No. 2's. Two hundred New York State hides sold at \$9.65 flat for No. 2's, with manes and tails on, but were mostly countries. Car Western horse sold at \$10 selected for city renderers. Another car of city horse from nearby sections sold at private terms. Small lots Eastern cities selling at \$8.50@9, containing mostly cities. Small lots Western cities, countries selling at \$8@8.50. Car city horse sold at \$9. Car Western horse was offered at \$9.50 flat for No. 2's. Milwaukee tanner bid \$9.25 for Western cities. Car Ohio February cities offered at \$9.50. Butts are steady with several sales noted made during the week. Thousand 22-inch up butts sold at \$3, another lot of 1,500, 22-inch up, sold at \$3, another lot of 1,500, 22-inch at \$2.50; 4,999 butts sold at \$3, \$2.40, \$1.90, as to size. Fronts are steady but quiet in absence of

Doctor

Buyers appear indifferent to offerings of countries. There seems to be a general opinion that prices are too high. This belief and the unsettled condition confronting the trade tend toward an inactive market. Although sales are made now and then, it is believed that purchasers are waiting for a declining market before placing their orders for any large amount of stock. Sellers are firm in prices, however, and continue to await further developments. Light hides continue in

favor with prices nominal.

But little interest is manifested in the calfskin market. Buyers still hold to the belief that prices are too high, and while they don't expect a sudden drop, they are waiting anxiously for the time when prices will ease up a little. They seem to have confidence that this condition will be brought about within a short while, and are basing their hope on the fact. that the large kill around Easter will replenish the scant supply of stocks. No large amount of trading is expected, however, until prices show a material decline. In the meanwhile both buyers and sellers are content to wait for future developments.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 12. During the week ending February 1 Chicago received 53,017 cattle, and for the week ending February 8 receipts were 58,333, while on Monday and Tuesday of this week 53,371 arrived. Logically, a reaction from the recent abnormally high level was to be expected, and barring real prime cattle, which are extremely scarce, 50c.@\$1.00 of the recent \$1.00@ \$1.50 upturn had to be ceded back to the buyers. Today, Wednesday, with estimated receipts of 8,000, the trade is fully steady at the recent decline, with flashes of strength, and the near future of the market depends largely upon the receipts. Given a moderate supply of cattle some recovery can be looked for, but from all indications the demand at the present time is not equal to readily absorbing 80,000 to 90,000 cattle per week without some lowering of values from even the present level. Revised quotations are as follows: Fat, weighty steers are selling from \$18.00@\$18.75 with a few "top-notchers" from \$19.00@\$19.75; good to choice grades, \$16.50@\$17.50; fair to medium kinds \$14.00@\$16.00, and cheap killers all the way from \$10.00@\$12.00.

Abnormally high markets are always extremely sensitive and susceptible of the slightest "bearish" influence. "She stuff" was dan-gerously high a week ago and with the sharp increase in receipts the first few days of this week and the severe slump in steer values it was only logical that "she stuff" values should suffer a reaction. Medium to pretty good grades of cows and heifers are off 75c.@\$1.00 per cwt. from the extreme high point; the good to choice grades show no more than 50c. loss, and cheap cow stuff, such as canners and cutters, are about steady with last week's close. Choice yearlings are selling readily and are as high as ever, while the medium grades are off perhaps 25c.@50c. in sympathy with the decline in other grades of cattle. Bulls, because of the uncertainty of the Eastern outlet and the rather slack Eastern demand this week, are off 50c.@\$1.00 per cwt. on good bulls, while bolognas and medium grades show 25c.@50c. decline. Veal calves are selling readily and the trade is in right good shape, and there is also a pretty fair demand for the heavy calves.

Extremely light hog receipts combined with an improved Eastern demand have gradually elevated prices. Wednesday's trade opened 5@10c. higher with choice, heavy prime shipping grades selling from \$17.90@\$18.05, with the National topping the market at \$18.15; good mixed and lightweight butchers sold from \$17.65@\$17.85, with plain mixed and light mixed grades from \$17.25@\$17.50. The market weakened somewhat at the close, and inasmuch as it has been recommended that the government officials permit a freer market-ward movement, we are looking for increased receipts, as there are still plenty of hogs ready to come whenever cars can be furnished, and the chances are that some easing off in values can be expected.

The sheep and lamb trade shows some improvement as compared with a week ago. There is a broadening of the eastern demand and several double-decks of lambs have been taken since the opening of the week to fill eastern orders. Supplies are dwindling and from now on there will likely be but few bulges in receipts and prices may gradually work to a higher level. Wednesday morning, with receipts estimated at 9,000 head, operations up to noon time were on about a steady basis compared with the previous session, quotations ranging as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$17.25@\$17.00; poor to medium, \$15.00@17.00; culls, \$13.00@14.00; good

to choice yearlings, \$15.00@\$15.75; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$14.00@\$14.50; good to prime wethers, \$11.75@\$12.00; fat ewes \$11.00@\$11.50; poor to medium, \$11.00@ \$10.50; culls, \$5.50@\$7.50;; no breeding ewes coming; feeding lambs, \$15.00@\$16.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 11, 1919. Cattle receipts 11,000, market steady on native steers, which are only fair in quality, top \$17. Pulp-fed steers, selling 15c. to 25c. under last week. Hog receipts today 9,000; market steady to 10c. higher, considering quality; top \$17.80. Sheep receipts 5,000, market strong to 10c. higher, with no choice lambs here; top today, \$16.90 on lambs, ewes \$11.20, which is 75 cents higher than last week, and the highest price paid this year.

With very few native steers here today, these fair in quality only, the market is steady with a \$17 top, while Colorado and Nebraska pulpers are 15c. to 25c. under last week. Pulp-fed steers selling from \$15.50 to \$16.90. Cows and heifers are 15c. to 25c. higher, with a good demand, and selling readily at \$10.50@14.50. Canner cows steady, selling from \$6.25@6.75, bulls steady at \$8.50 @10, veal calves strong and active, selling from \$11.50@12.75.

from \$11.50@12.75.

With only a few choice heavy hogs here today and entirely too many roughs and lightweights, the market is steady to 10c. higher, when you consider quality. Top today \$17.80, bulk selling from \$17.10@17.50, mediums and butchers at \$17.40@7.75, lights at \$16.90@17.40, heavy roughs at \$16.25@16.75. Pigs are in good demand, choice pigs selling from \$16.75@17.25, while pigs under 120 lbs. are selling from \$12@15.

Receipts of sheep and lambs today, 5,000 head; market strong and active, no choice lambs on the market. Top on lambs today \$16.90. Good fat ewes selling at \$11.20, highest price paid this year. No watchers or yearlings here today.

or yearlings here today.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 11, 1919. Cattle receipts for the week ending today amount to 21,300 head. Under the influence of very light runs and an improved outlet, cattle prices to date show a complete recovery in most cases from the sharp declines imposed two weeks ago. The chief exception to this rule has been the plain and common grades of steers and canner and cutter classes on which tendency has been lower since last Tuesday. Choice prime beef steers have been very scarce and are about steady, but steers under 1,000 pounds average around 50c. lower for the week. An \$18 top was established with one load averaging 1,282 lbs., but these cattle were in a class alone, rank and file of the offering consisting of medium and short fed kinds, sold in a range of \$13.75@16.50 mainly. A feature of the trade was the good action on butcher classes, on which values are 25c. to 50c. higher for the most part. Choice light heifers went at \$12.50@15, with good to choice offerings at \$9.50@13. Choice cows cleared at \$11.50@13.50; good choice at \$9@11, and plainer grades at \$7.75@9. Canners and cutters have been in very slow call and are barely steady with exceptions a shade lower, bulk of canners bringing \$5.50@ 5.75, with cutters at \$6.75@7.25. Stocker and feeder demand has been very good and

prices in this department advanced 25c. to 50c., choice heavy offerings having sold up to \$14.75, the highest point of the season. Good to choice feeders are quotable at \$13.50 @14.75, stockers \$11.50@12.50, stock cows and at \$7.25@8.25, and feeding bulls at

\$3@9.50, according to weight and quality.
Hog receipts for the week amount to Under moderate receipts yester-75,800 head. Under moderate receipts yesterday the market ruled slow and part of the advance made late last week was lost, trade ruling generally 10c, to 15c. lower on best grades and 25c. to 50c. lower on pigs and lights. Market for the week ending today looks 25c. to 35c. higher on best hogs than lost Tuesday with southern hogs 10c, to 15c. 75,800 head. looks 25c. to 35c. higher on best hogs than last Tuesday, with southern hogs 10c. to 15c. lower and pigs and lights about steady. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.40@18.20; good heavys, \$18@18.30; rough, \$15@16.40; light, \$17.40@17.80; pigs, \$12.50@17; bulk, \$17.40@18.15.

Sheep and lamb receipts total 6,400 head.

Sheep and lamb receipts total 6,400 head. With an advance of 25c. generally on sheep and lambs yesterday and a nearly steady trade today, the general market for the week stands 50c. higher on best sheep and lambs than first two days of last week. Good to choice lambs are quotable at \$17@17.25; fair grades \$16.25@16.50, cull lambs, \$12@12.50; fat sheep, \$10@11; choppers, \$6.50@7.50; canners, \$4.50@5.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Feb. 11, 1919. Under the influence of comparatively light receipts last week the market advanced sharply and prices at the close were around 50@75c, higher, and in some cases more. Cold weather had much to do with improving the demand. This week, with more liberal supplies and milder weather, the demand has fallen off very materially and fully half of last week's advance was lost. Choice beeves made a new top for the season of \$18.20, but not a great many cattle are coming good enough to sell over \$17. Fair to good 1,000 to 1,200 pound steers are selling very largely at \$15.50@16.75, and the lighter and warmed up steers around \$12@14. Cows and heifers advanced even more than beef steers last week and suffered a sharp decline this week. The range of prices is very wide, practically from \$6.50@13.50, bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a spread of \$9@11. Veal calves have held out steady at \$8.50@13.50, and bull stags, etc., are selling

stronger at \$7@11.50. Although receipts of hogs have been of fairly liberal proportion, the demand has broadened out particularly from eastern packers, and price has scored a substantial advance. All classes of buyers still favor the vance. All classes of buyers still favor the heavy and butcher weight loads and pay a premium for them while there is a very uncertain and uneven market for anything weighing under 200 pounds. Today, with approximately 17,000 hogs on sale, the market was 5@15c. higher. Tops brought \$17.60, as against \$17.35 last Tuesday and bulk of the trading was at \$17.35 last Tuesday and bulk of the trading was at \$17.30 last Tuesday and bulk of the trading was at \$17@17.40, as against \$16.90@

17.10 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs were in very active demand last week at sharply higher prices, but with more liberal receipts and softer weather. with more liberal receipts and softer weather this week nearly all of last week's advance has been lost and there appears to be a rather bearish undertone to the market. Bulk of the stock coming at this time has been more or less corn-fed and, as usual, packers are discriminating against the weightier grades and favoring the light and handy weight stock. Choice lambs sold up to \$17, and as high as \$15.50 was paid for feeder lambs. There has been a good inquiry right along for aged stock, ewes selling up to \$11@11.50, with feeder ewes quoted up to \$9. While there is every prospect of very limited receipts this spring, the undertone to the trade is uncertain and weak.



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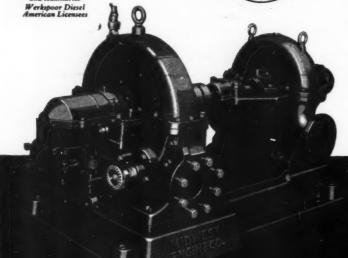
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OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

Lieutenant Fay, otherwise known in the trade as Jim Fay, the well-known packing house broker of Boston, looks very natty in his uniform. He is stationed in the Quartermaster's Department, at Boston, and has the responsibility of looking after the entire United States Army's sweet tooth, both here and abroad. The amount of candy Lieutenant Fay purchases monthly is staggering; it runs into many millions of pounds monthly. He is also purchasing agent for many more necessities for the army, and the experience he is gaining will doubtless be of great value to him when he again returns to civil life, which he expects to do in the near future. He will be welcomed back into meat circles.

Alfred H. Benjamin, general manager in this country for the Campania Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas, producers and importers of meats and meat products, sailed for Buenos Aires on Friday for an extended visit to the company's plants in South America. In his absence the offices at No. 24 State street will be in charge of Richard Dunn, assisted by F. W. Stewart. Both these gentlemen are thoroughly competent in every respect to attend to the many and varied interests of this busy office. In the early part of last year Mr. Benjamin imported 20,000 tons of fats, and it would have been probably double that amount had not the embargo gone into effect in May. Argentine meats, etc., will again be reaching this

country regularly in the near future. Mr. Benjamin predicts, and he says there will surely be an enormous demand for them.

PACKERS' HEARINGS NEAR END.

(Continued from page 15.)

had been offered the same inducements. This Heney statement was widely printed, and when Mayer returned to Washington on Monday he appeared before the committee and branded it as "an unqualified lie." He submitted an unsolicited telegram he had received from Walsh refuting the charge, so far as it applied to Walsh, and took occasion to give the committee his opinion of Heney in no uncertain terms. He pronounced it on a par with Heney's behavior throughout the conduct of this whole investigation.

Dr. J. M. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, also appeared before the Senate committee to register his opposition to the Kendrick bill and governmental control of stockyards, refrigerator cars and packing house.

Witnesses this week included Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, and Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, who repeated the statements made by them before the House committee, and explained fully the workings of their companies and their relation to the industry. M. W. Borders, general counsel of Morris & Company, also appeared to reply to some of Hency's charges against him.

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New Super-Six Stars with 6 Belt Scrapers revolving between New Super-Six U Bars clean hogs clean of hair and scurf at the capacity required by largest Packers.

The United States Government ordered "BOSS" Jerkless Hog Hoist and "BOSS" U Hog Dehairer for its new plant at Panama.

There's a reason.

Beware of Imitators and Infringers to avoid being held liable.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Manufacturers "BOSS" Machines

"BOSS" Grate Hog and Shoat Dehairers CINCINNATI, O.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—The Natoma-Huntley Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Sidney, N. Y.—The Sidney Dairy Products Corporation has been incorporated by W. D. Burrell, W. S. Clark of Sidney and A. R. Chappell of Unadilla, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL,

The Agricultural Appropriation bill. as reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, calls for appropriations aggregating \$31,-691,000. Appropriations for investigation of animal tuberculosis are increased \$450,000; meat inspection, a decrease of \$25,000; information service of the Bureau of Markets, \$75,000 increase, with a new appropriation of \$80,000 for dairy and poultry products.

An Unbiased Opinion

No matter how large nor how small the problem confronting you in connection with your Refrigerating requirements, our entire Organization is on the job to help you.

Sound advice in the beginning has saved many a firm and individual both time and money. We often learn something ourselves thru these consultations, so we are always glad to help. With our complete line of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery, we are unbiased in our opinions. We fit the plant to your local conditions. We want every York Plant to stay sold and sell another.

List of customers, booklet, catalog, or information of any kind on the subject of Mechanical Refrigeration is yours for the asking without cost or obligation on your part.

Write us about your requirements and your inquiry will be referred to our branch in your territory. The close personal touch is the best way to start any negotiation.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ico-Making and Refrigerating Muchinary authorisely) YORK, PA.

MANUFACTURE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

(Continued from page 28.)

has a capacity of 25,000 pounds per day and requires only a one horsepower motor to drive it.

The prints after being formed are placed on wooden trays which are carried by trucks or trolleys to the chill room, where they are left for a few hours to harden sufficiently to permit handling. The wrapping of the prints is done on a long table having a canvas belt conveyor top, the various operations of wrapping, placing in cartons, sealing and checking being performed here.

Essentials for Success.

The manufacture of oleomargarine requires care at every step to obtain proper flavor and grain. Absolute cleanliness is essential, and to this end all machinery, containers and utensils must be frequently and thoroughly cleaned and sterilized, making generous use of steam and hot water. Absolute cleanliness in respect to body and clothing should be

insisted upon. It is customary to employ a manicurist to take care of the hands of all those who can possibly come in contact with the margarine. Wooden paddles and shovels should be supplied for those who handle the product.

It should also be remembered that it is impossible to make acceptable margarine with improperly refined or deodorized oils or rancid fats. Before shipping the manufacturer should test his product for color, curd, fat, moisture, and salt and grade accordingly. Experience is necessary to the successful manufacturer of butter substitutes, as numeroug and widely varied conditions are to be carefully considered. Many manufacturers of this product have learned from sad experience that it is far wiser to employ a first-class, experienced man in starting a plant than to trust its operation to inexperienced help.

There are all kinds of formulas, governed by cost of material and prices obtainable for finished product. The following table of common proportions of oleomargarine shows the wide variation possible in the proportions and material used:

	Oleo	Cotton 2	Neutra	l Oleo					
	Oil.	Seed Oil.	Lard.	Stearine	. Salt.	Cream.	Milk.	Miscellaneous, Re	marks.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.				
1	600	200	200		125	2 Cans	3 Cans		Fair
2	400	200	300		125	90 lbs.	210 lbs.	200 lbs. Butter	Good
	0 Yellow			100	125		4 cans skim	250 lbs. knuckle oil	Cheap
	O Yellow	550		100	125		4 cans skim	200 lbs. butter oil	Cheap
5	525		475		50	225 lbs.		200 lbs Cr'm'y But.	Good
6	525		475		65 to 70	300 lbs.			Good
	0 Yellow		200		125	2 Cans	3 Cans		Fair
8	300	200	350		60		150 lbs.		Fair



"Coldness"—24 hours a day, 365 days a year, without outside attention of any kind.

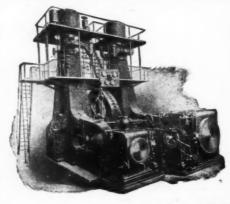
THE PEERLESS ICE MACHINE CO.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

BOSTON

CLEVELAND



W HY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog



New York, N. Y.

DLII-J-L-L- D-

Baltimore, Md.

Pittsburg

Pittsburgh, Pa.

h .

Los Angeles, Cal.



PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BRAND ANHYDROUS BOWER

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road PHILADELPHIA, PA. Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.,

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND AND
Atlanta-M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore-Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston-G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo-Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.
Cincinnati-Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland-General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit-Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.

SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which can be obtained from the following:
Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Hellriegel Scale & Supply Co.; Keystone Warehouse Co.; Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Detained from the following:
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.;
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chem.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg.
Co. Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvora & Co.

Standard milk and cream cans contain about 85 pounds. Cream should be 18 per cent acid and 17 per cent. butter fat, and milk 18 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, respectively.

Factory Layout.

The most economical arrangement for a The most economical arrangement for a margarine factory is to have a building of four stories in height, all the ingredients being elevated to the top floor. On this floor should be located the melting tanks and also the storage tanks for the soft oil. The remainder of the floor can be used for barrel storage of oils. It is sometimes customary to locate on this floor a steam box for cleaning the barrels, and also a small laboratory ing the barrels, and also a small laboratory for the testing of the oils used.

On the third floor should be located the sterilizing and pasteurizing equipment located in an enclosed room, with the machines elevated a few feet above the floor. The emulsion churns are also located on this floor

and set so that the top of the tanks are about 6 or 8 inches above the floor level. This method of setting up prevents water or other foreign material from entering into the churns. Needless to say, the floors should be made of waterproof material and pitched properly to drain off all moisture.

On the floor immediately below the churns should be located the crystallizing vats or flumes, and ample space should be provided for truck storage. The trucks are usually low-ered by an elevator to the floor below, where

the ripening room is located.

On this floor the kneading tables and print or this noor the kneeding tables and print forming tables are also located. In fact, one large room can be used for both machinery and ripening room. Adjoining this room a freezer should be located to harden the margarine before wrapping. The wrapping room should be located close to the freezer. If space is available on this floor, the shipping department could also be located here.

All drain water from the various floors should be brought to a separator tank to have the grease removed. Some concerns have the grease removed. Some concerns have even installed a rendering tank and cook the water to remove all of the grease, which can be sold as a good grade of inedible grease. It is advisable to use double and sometimes triple glass windows in order to insure against any dust or obnoxious fumes entering the building, and to this end a washed air system is highly advisable.

The foregoing layout is used by practically every margarine manufacturer in the country. It should be remembered that the manufacture of margarine is one of the most delicate operations of any food product, and if success is to be achieved it must be through strict adherence to the conditions mentioned. However, for the thorough, practical man who desires to make this product there is an oppor-tunity and field for growth which is both profitable and interesting.

EXPERIENCE—CLOSE STUDY—EVER-PRESENT

CONSCIENTIOUS DESIRE TO EXCEL—all factors of proven value—account for our today's pleasant prestige and warrant the statement that in THE LARGEST AND MOST MODERN PLANT IN THE WORLD, building Insulated DOORS and allied products exclusively, we are producing what we know to be THE BEST INVEST-MENT FOR THE USER, and

The Universally Recognized World's Standard Doors

GREENWALD PACKING Co.,
Baltimore, Md.
"'Jones' Doors were installed when
plant was built, over 12 years ago, and
have had absolutely no trouble with
them."

THE HARRIS ARATTOIR Co., Ltd., "Our Coolers and Freezers are mostly equipped with your doors. In fact we adopted it as Standard throughout our plant, as we find them substantially made and the insulation perfect. We also find the Hardware stands up better than on any other door we have seen or tried."

THE WASHINGTON MARKET,
Washington, D. C.
"The doors supplied by you, in use at
both plants, have been in every way
satisfactory, and we think the Jamison
door is the best on the market."



Oscar Mayre & Bro., Chicago, III.
"Practically our entire plant is now equipped with your doors and we are very glad that this is the case. Your equipment has always given us good satisfaction."

LOUISVILLE SOAP Co., Louisville, Ky. "Coolers at one of our plants are equipped with your doors, which have given us such satisfaction we wish to improve the doors at our old plant. We would not be warranted in throwing out the doors but would like the type hardware you supply."

GALVESTON ICE & C. S. C.o.,
Galveston, Texas.
"The 27 or more doors furnished us
when our plant was erected in 1913
have given perfect antisfaction in every
particular. Material and workmanship
in your doors come up to most severe
tests."

"JAMISON" original "Jones" and "Noequal" Types of Doors

Realizing the importance of efficient refrigeration and preservation of Foodstuffs it has been strongly impressed upon our entire organiza-tion, whose services, together with our modern facilities, are being constantly utilized to capacity in most judicious handling of the large volume of business we are being favored with.

Investigation will disclose the importance of your insisting upon a "JAMISON" Original "Jones" or "Noequal" Type of DOOR—Catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly JONES COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

P. O. Box 39, HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are now about \$7,500 net to the buyer. Going up! Soon be

One thing may be said truthfully in the packer's favor, and that is that he doesn't guess at anything. He works on fact.

The Illinois Co-operative Packing Company, Ottawa. Ill., has its plant now in operation and is doing a satisfactory busi-

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, February 8, 1919, averaged for domestic beef 17.48 cents per pound.

It would seem that, if Heney can get up in meeting and boast of his record, there sure ain't any packer who cannot do likewise, and he wouldn't have to do any tall braggin,

Another co-operative packing company, composed of stockmen and farmers, is operating a plant at Streator, Ill. The promoters figure that producer and consumer will profit by the arrangement, and, of course, also the stockholders.

There are people so narrow-minded, so prejudiced, that they will not even listen to a short dissertation anent the packers' side of the story, much less read the facts as presented through every popular channel-the newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc.

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

AUSTRALIAN SITUATION AFTER WAR.

(Continued from page 17.)

scheme which was outlined for state government control of the meat industry has been abandoned, owing to the attitude of the government's supporters in Parliament.

Failure of Various State Operated Schemes.

The New South Wales government, which is fond of socialistic ventures, has been running a calf-rearing farm, with the idea of saving calves that in the ordinary course would be slaughtered in infancy. At the farm there are over 300 calves, and an official report claims that it has been successfully conducted so far, the mortality having been low. In connection with this farm an investigation is to be made of the diseases that cause mortality among farmers' calves.

The State abattoirs in New South Wales have been such a huge failure that it has been seriously suggested to the government that the cost should be written down from £1,400,000 to £750,000, otherwise they cannot be expected to pay. It is stated that further expenditure is required, and that the freezing works are only partially completed.

The outbreak of influenza in New Zealand has interfered with mail advices, but it is learned that the season in the dominion has not been altogether satisfactory, owing to a series of cold winds and the absence of

The shipping position with New Zealand is improving, and this will lift a load from the

minds of the trade in the dominion, as there was some anxiety regarding the carriage of the large quantity of meat in stores. The end of the war and the advent of more refrigerated space will put a stop to the continued expansion of the cold storage space, which had been pretty well doubled during the past few years.

Afraid of American Meat Packing Enterprise.

New Zealand has shown a panic in regard to what is called the "American Meat Trust." So much so that legislation has been introduced to deal with what is called the "menace." The act provides that it shall be an offense to carry on business without a license, which may be issued by the Minister of Agriculture at his absolute discretion. The grant or renewal of a license may be refused, if the minister is of opinion that the meat export works have been or are likely to be carried on contrary to the public interest.

The employees in the New Zealand works have secured an increase of 5 per cent in wages in addition to the present war bonus of 10 per cent. Industrial trouble has been threatened in this matter, but a settlement was reached. A similar trouble threatened in Victoria, Australia, but the men returned to work at the old rates.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialties:
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, GARBAGE
REDUCTION PLANTS and COLD
STORAGE WAREHOUSES. 327 So. La Salle St.

GARDNER & LINDBERG

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Maguifacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law 320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

Ce, Rosebrock Butter & Manhattan C Egg Co., Inc. New York Butchers United Dressed Meat Ce. Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO. WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Enginee

ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS Manhattan Building, Chicago III.

Cable Address, Pacapco

HENSCHIEN & McLAREN

Architects Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill. PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU.

WRITE THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

E AMMONIA ANHYDROUS SI

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES" NH.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

The Independent Packing Co.

41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

Finest and Select Brand HAMS AND BACON SAUSAGE SPECIALTIÉS, **BOILED HAMS.**

Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD Your Orders Solicited

CRUSHERS BONE



Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg. CHICAGO

67 Second St. SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO PACKING **COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts Sausage Materials Commission Slaughterers U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO

Watch Our "Want and for Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIP	TS.		
Cattle. Monday, Feb. 3	Calves. 1,254 3,302 1,365 2,708 508 121	Hogs, 3,529 42,981 41,219 37,025 12,818	Sheep. 20,280 21,595 6,447 22,540 7,425 3,293
Total last week	9,620 8,503 6,336	171,789 217,674 225,117 186,125	81,580 67,880 69,880 69,900
Monday, Feb. 3	53 113 1 68 63 1	1,070 6,019 11,771 9,533 11,966 7,164	5,326 2,371 3,357 6,150 4,829 487
Total last week	299 460 576 450	47,529 29,979 8,634 48,463	21,520 16,865 8,239 10,907
Cattle Hogs Sheep Combined receipts of hogs a Week ending February 8, 191 Previous week Cor. week, 1918 Cor. week, 1916 Cor. week, 1916 Cor. week, 1916 Cor. week, 1917 Sor week, 1914 Total year to date Same period, 1918 Same period, 1918 Same period, 1916 Same period, 1916 Same period, 1917 Same period, 1918 Same period, 1914 Total year to date Same period, 1916 Same period, 1917 Same period, 1918 Same period, 1914 Tombined receipts at sever February 8, 1919, with compa This week Previous week 1918 1917	1 points risons: Cattle. 169,000 202,000 163,000 163,000	TO DAT 1919. 21,966 95,239 95,239 points: 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	1918, 329, 208 954, 120 359, 114 626,000 777,000 828,000 696,000 879,000 737,000 542,000 784,000 406,000 406,000 ending Sheep. 182,000 166,000 215,000 208,000 217,000 208,000 217,000
TOTALS FOR YEAR W	123,000 1TH C0	476,000 MPARISO	231,000 ONS. Sheep.
1919	,000 2,1 ,000 3,1	175,000 1 $764,000 1$,118,000 ,044,000 ,235,000
CHICAGO PACKERS' Armour & Co. Anglo-American Swift & Co. Hammond Co. Morris & Co. Wilson & Co. Boyd-Lunham Western Facking Co. Roberts & Oake Miller & Hart Independent Packing Co. Brennan Packing Co. Others			23,700 9,600 18,900 11,300 17,300 17,500 9,700 9,100 4,700 4,000
Totals Previous week Year ago			207,000
WEEKLY AVERAGE PR Cattl This week	ICE OF e. Hogs 45 \$17.0 50 17.3 85 16.7 50 12.3 05 8.3 40 6.7 25 8.6 15 8.6	LIVE ST 8. Sheep. 30 \$10.55 51 10.30 70 12.85 30 11.10 7.65 7.5 6.25 35 5.65 22 5.90 16 4.10	OCK. Lambs. \$16.70 16.10 17.00 14.30 10.95 8.40 7.55 8.75 6.10

CATTLE.

 Choice to prime steers
 \$18,50@20.10

 Good to medium steers
 17,50@18,00

 Medium to good steers
 15,00@17.50

 Plain to medium steers
 9,00@15.00

Yearlings, fair to choice	13 00@ 19 50
Stockers and feeders	8.25@13.50
Good to prime cows	9.75@12.75
Fair to prime heifers	9.00@15.00
Fair to good cows	7.00@10.00
Canners	5.50@ 6.10
Cutters	6.20@ 7.00
Bologna bulis	8.50@ 9.25
Butcher bulls	10.00@12.00
Veal calves	14.00@15.75
	11.00@10.10
HOGS.	
Fair to choice light hogs	\$17.25@17.75
Choice light butchers	17.50@17.95
Medium wt. butchers, 226-260 lbs	17.85@18.10
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs	17.80@18.10
Mixed packing	
Heavy packing	
Rough packing	16.50@16.85
Pigs. fair to good	13,75@17.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs, dockage)	15.00@16.25
SHEEP.	
Western lambs	
Native lambs	
Yearlings	13,00@15.50
Wethers, good to choice	9.50@12.00
Ewes, fair to choice	9.00@11.75
Feeding lambs	14.00@15.75

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halstee Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast 38 Native Strioin Steaks 40 Native Porterhouse Steaks 40 Native Pot Roasts 25 Rib Roasts from light cattle 25 Beef Stew 18	@45 @45 @50 @30 @30
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native28	@30
Corned Rumps, Native25	@30
Corned Ribs20	@22
Corned Flanks20	@22
Round Steaks28	@36
Round Roasts	@30
Shoulder Roasts	@28
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed22	@25
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy35	@38
Fore Quarters, fancy	@32
Legs, fancy35	@38
Stew20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb	@32
Chops, rib and loin, per lb40	@45
Chops, French, each	@15
Mutton.	

Legs	@25
Stew	@18
Shoulders	@22
Shoulder Steaks24	@25
Hind Quarters25	@28
Fore Quarters	@22
Rib and Loin Chops30	@35
Shoulder Chops25	@28
Pork,	
Pork Loins28	@32
Pork Chops30	@35
Pork Shoulders	@25
Pork Tenderloins42	@45
Pork Butts	@30
0 pti-	(200

				A COTT	
Hind	Quart	ers .			28 @33
Fore	Quart	ers .			20 @25
Legs					

Shoud	lers!				
Cutle					
Rib :	and L	oin C	hops		35 @40

Butchers' Offal.

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Tallow	•										٠	٠					٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	۰			۰		е
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POELS & BREWSTER, Inc. Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

Import Agents Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts, Wool, Tallow and Casings

The Horn & Supply Co. Leominster, Mass.

Dealers in Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste. Manufacturers of Pressed Horn and Hoof.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

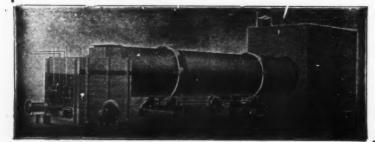
Range	00	Deigon

Hange	of Prices.		
SATURDAY, F			
Open. PORK-(Per bbl.)-	High.	Low.	Close.
May 37.00			37.85
I.ARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— May	23,30 21,35	00.05	100 00
May 23.00 July 22.10	23,30	22.10	†23,30 22,32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more	21.00	22.10	22.32
May 21.00	21.32	20.97	+20.32
MONDAY, FEI			120.02
	BRUARI	10, 1919.	
PORK-(Per 100 lbs,)-	00.07	00.00	100 00
May 38.32	38.85 36,25		†38.85
July 35.80 LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	36,25	35,80	†36.25
	23.80	99.60	123.80
July 22,60	99 69	99.60	122.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more	than loos	22.00	144.04
May 21.55	21 62	91.55	†21.82
July	44.04	24,00	121.32
TUESDAY, FE	BRUARY	11, 1919,	
PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May 39,50	39.85	39.50	39.85
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-		****	
May 24.10			†24.30
July 23.20	23.32	23.20	†23.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more May 22.10	than loos	ie)—	100 00
			†22.32
July 21.82	21.82	21.77	†21.82
WEDNESDAY, F	EBRUAR	Y 12, 191	9.
He	oliday.		
THURSDAY, F	EBRUARY	13, 1919	
PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
May 40.50		40.50	†40.85
July 39,75	39.75	39.50	\$39,50
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 24,70		24.70	
July 23.70	23.82	23,70	†23.82
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c, more	than loo		
May 22.70		22.70	†22.82
July 22.27	22.32	22,27	† 22 .32
FRIDAY, FEI	BRUARY	14, 1919.	
PORK(Per bbl.)			
May 41.85	41.85	40,00	40.20
July 39.50	40.25	39.00	39.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May 25,30	25.30	24.50	24,60
July 24,32	24.32	23.45	23.67
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c, more			
May 23.32	23.32 22.82	22.32	22.32
July 22.82	22.82	21,82	21.82

†Bid. ‡Asked.

Watch Page 52 for Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical—Efficient **Great Capacity**

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Materia carried in stock for standard sizes. Send for Catalogue T. B.

Process American CO. 68 William St. **New York**

CHICAGO .	MA	RKET PRICES	Skinned Boiled Hams
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.		SAUSAGE.	Boiled Calas
Carcass Beef.		Columbia Cloth Bologna	Cooked Rolled Shoulder @33
Prime native steers	@28 @25	Choice Bologna	SAUSAGE CASINGS. P. O. B. CHICAGO.
Native steers, medium	@22 @19	Frankfurters	Beef rounds, per set @14 Beef export rounds @18
Cows14	@16	Tongue and blood	Beef middles, per set
Hind Quarters, choice	@33 @21	New England Style Luncheon Sansage @21	Beef bungs, per piece
Beef Cuts.		Prepared Luncheon Sausage	Beef bladders, medium
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@45 @42	Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner) @2014 Oxford Lean Butts	Hog casings, free of salt, regular @1.40
Steer Loins, No. 1	@53 @47	Polish Sausage	Hog middles, per set
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	@59	Country Smoked Sausage	Hog bungs export
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@51 @32	Country Sausage, fresh	Hog bungs, medium
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2 Cow Short Loins	@30 @25	Pork Sausage, short link	Hog stomachs, per piece
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@25	Luncheon Roll	Imported wide sheep casings Imported medium wide sheep casings
Cow Loins	$@17 \\ @24$	Jeilled Roll	Imported medium sheep casings
Strip Loins, No. 3	@18 @43	Summer Sausage. D'Arles, new goods—@—	*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.
Steer Ribs, No. 2 Cow Ribs, No. 1	@38	Beef casing salami	FERTILIZERS.
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@201/2	Italian salami (new goods)	Dried blood, per unit 5.80@ 5.90 Hoof meal, per unit 4.90@ 5.00
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@16 @25	Metwurst	Concentrated tankage, ground 4.70@ 4.75
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@23 @22	Cervelat, new	Ground tankage, 11%
Cow Rounds	@16 @26	Sausage in Brine. Bologna, kits	Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% 3.00@ 4.00 Ground tankage, 61% and 30% 39.00@40.00
Rump Butts Steer Chucks, No. 1	@17	Bologna, 1/48@1/28 3.20@11.20	Ground raw bone, per ton
Steer Chucks, No. 2	$@21 \\ @20$	Pork, link, kits	HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.
Cow Chucks	@15½ @19	Polish sausage, kits	Horns, No. 1, per ton
Steer Plates	@181/2	Frankfurts, kits	Hoofs, striped, per ton 50.00@ 60.00
Medium Plates	@17 @20	Blood sausage, kits	Hoofs, white, per ton
Briskets, No. 2	@17 @24	Liver sausage, kits	Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton 65,00@70.00 Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton 80.00@85.00
Steer Navel Ends	@181/2	nead cheese, kits	Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton 130.00@135.00
Fore Shanks	@10	Head cheese, %s@%s 3.10@10.85	Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton 25.00@ 30.00 LARD.
Hind Shanks	@ .8 @20	VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS. Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb, barrels\$15.50	Prime steam, cash @25.25 Prime steam, loose @24.30
Trimmings Beef Product.	@17	Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	Leaf
Brains, per lb	½@10	Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	Neutral lard
Hearts	@ 9	Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb, barrels	STEARINES.
Sweetbreads	@32	CANNED MEATS. Per dos.	Prime oleo
Fresh tripe plain	@ 7	Corned and roast beef, No. 1/2	Grease, vellow, loose
Fresh Tripe, H. C. 91 Livers 7	%@10% %@ 9	Corned and roast beef, No. 2. 8.25 Corned and roast beef, No. 6. 32.00 Corned beef hash, No. 4. — Corned beef hash, No. 1. —	Grease, A white, loose
Kidneys, per lb	@ 7	Corned beef hash. No. 1/2	Oleo oil, extra
Veal. Heavy Carcass14	@18	Corned beef hash, No. 1	Olon stock 921/ G94
Light Carcass	@22	Hamburger steak and onlone No. 1	Linseed, loose, per gal
Good Saddles30	@32	Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	TALLOWS.
Medium Racks	@12 @19	EXTRACT OF BEEF. Per doz. 2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	Edible
Good Racks	V @10	4-ox, fars, 1 dox, in case	Packers' prime, loose 10½ @ 10½ Packers' No. 1, loose 9 @ 9¼
Sweetbreads	@40	8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case	Packers' No. 2 614 6 64
Calf Livers29	@31	BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK. Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb, barrels @41.00	White, choice1042@11
Lamb. Medium Lambs	@28	Plate beef @40.00	White, "A" 9% @ 10 White, "B" 9 @ 9%
Round Dressed Lambs	@29 @30	Prime Mess Beef	Bone, naphtha extracted 5%@ 6
Saddles, Medium	@26	Reef Hams (220 lbs, to bbl.)	Crackling '
Lamb Fores Medium	$@24 \\ @32$	Mess Pork	Yellow 6% @ 7 Brown 5% @ 6
Lamb Fries, per lb	@ 20	Family Back Pork	Pigs' foot grease 91/2@12
Lamb Kidneys, per lb	@25	Bean Pork	Garbage grease, loose
Mutton.		Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs @26%	Glycerine, dynamite
Medium Sheep	@19 @21	Pure lard	Glycerine, candle
Medium Saddles	@24 @26	Lard compounds	P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Good Fores	@16	Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs @26% Barrels, %c. over tierces, half barrels, %c. over	P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas, nom19 @194 Soap stock, bbls, concen., 62@65 f.o.b. Tex. @ 6
Mutton Legs	@26	tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 14c. to 1c. over	Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Tex 1 @ 11/2
Mutton Loins	@22 @121/2	tierces. BUTTERINE.	Ash pork barrels, tlack from boops2.15@2.20
Sheep Heads, each	@ 4 14.@12	1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago	Oak Pork barrels, bla k ton hoops2.25@2.30 Ash pork barrels, galv. iren hoops2.35@2.40
Fresh Pork, Etc.	7.4	Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb	Red oak lard tierces
Dressed Hogs	@21	Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs @31½ Shortenings, 30@60 lb, tubs	White oak lard tierces
Pork Loins	$@26 \\ @24\frac{1}{2}$	Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb	Prices f. o. b. Chicago.
Tenderloins	@37	(Boxed. Loose are ¼c. less.)	CURING MATERIALS. Renfined saltpetre, granulated, bbls @26
Butts	@23 @16	Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg	Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls @271/2 Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b.
Hocks Trimmings	@15	Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg	N. Y. & S F
Extra Lean Trimmings	@ 22 @13	Fat Backs, 12@14 avg	Boric acid, crystals to powdered1314@15
Snouts	@ 8	Fat Backs, 14@16 avg	Borax, crystals to powdered 74@ 8% Sugar—
Pigs' Heads Blade Bones	@131/2	Extra Short Ribs	White, clarified
Blade Meat	@18	WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	Plantation, granulated @ 9.00
Cheek Meat	@ 6	Hams, 12 lbs., avg	F. o. b. New Orleans. Less 2 per cent.
Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders	@ 51/2 @22	Skinned Hams	Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs
Pork Hearts	@ 91/2	Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg	English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack
Pork Kidneys, per lb	@ 71/2	Breakfast Bacon, fancy @47	English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack
Slip Bones	@ 9	Dried Beef Sets	English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per
Brains11 Backfat	@12	Wide. 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg @36% Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6	Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton 8.35
Hams	@28	avg	Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton
CalasBellies	@30	Dried Beef Insides	Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

RETAIL MARKET ADVERTISING

Business-Getting Methods Neglected by the Butcher

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth of a series of articles on advertising as a means of increasing a retail meat dealer's trade. The author, who knows trade conditions thoroughly and intimately, discusses the subject from a practical standpoint, a "dollars-and-cents" point of view.]

In recent years many markets have been steady advertisers in the daily papers all throughout the country, excepting perhaps the very large cities. These advertisements deal, however, with one feature, and that is price. The quality of the product is universally overlooked. These advertisements are usually headed "Special Sale," or a headline similar to it. Many cuts of meats are listed at a price usually below the market, in order to attract people to the store.

It is to be regretted that many of these advertisements are deceiving to the average buyer of meats. Instead of creating good will and retaining trade, the results are exactly the reverse.

An Example of Misleading Advertisements.

Here is a typical example, taken at random from a lot of meat advertisements. This is what it states, among many other items: "Fresh Young Jersey Pork Loins, 26 cents per pound." An investigation at the store bore out the fact that the loins were priced at 26 cents. There was no actual misrepresentation there. But the whole loin had to be bought in order to get it at this price.

And instead of being "Fresh Young Jersey Pork," the average weight was of from 15 to 17 pounds. Furthermore, the weight, packing, cut quality showed to any experienced butcher that these loins were heavy Western goods, and had been in cold storage.

They were good heavy loins, and there was absolutely no objection to be found against them, but when the customer came to buy the pork she was naturally disappointed by discovering that she had to buy the whole loin. She was also informed if she wanted it cut in half it would cost 3 cents per pound more. How many families have a table large enough to buy a whole loin of pork?

Isn't such an advertisement misleading in its character? Still, it did not misrepresent exactly the facts as they were, but there is no question that such forms and methods of advertising do not bring the desired results.

There is no question that most housekeeners are anxious to buy their meats at reasonable prices, but such indirect methods are not only very unfair to the buyer of meats, but also to other retailers.

A similar condition exists in the selling of many cuts of beef and steaks. The housekeeper sees an advertisement wherein this market sells sirloin steaks at 5 cents per pound less than her butcher. When she goes there she sees the steaks. She asks the clerk for a large sirloin steak, and he weighs it as it comes from the loin. And she pays 5 cents per pound less than at her butcher's.

Some women get fooled that way many

times, but most of them will object, or at least discover the reason why this market sells the steak so much cheaper. When she actually compares the better qualities of meat, and figures that her butcher trims the steak, she knows that he actually sells her the steak cheaper than the market which offers it at 5 cents per pound less, but weighs all bones and fats with it.

Why Not Advertise Quality?

Price is one factor in getting results from advertising, but it should be stated truthfully. It is, however, not always the main factor in getting results. It may count in many localities, whereas in other sections there is a class of buyers who prefer to buy

This is one form of advertising which never seems to be considered by the meat market advertiser. If one analyzes the product which is advertised to be sold, the quality of it should really get preference before price. People, especially women, are particular how they dress, and what they wear; then why should they not be particular with what they eat?

If newspaper advertising were used oftener to give publicity to the quality of meats carried, the sanitation of the store and the service it renders, then the results would no doubt be better. There is no nation in the world where all classes buy as much meat as ours, or where the workingman buys a sirloin steak as well as the millionaire. It is a common thing for the butcher to hear that "What I want must be good."

Then it is the most logical conclusion that if a store has quality and reputation, plus reasonable prices, it can get the maximum business out of it by advertising the fact. This fact is well demonstrated by the owners of so-called high-class "prime meat" markets; they seem to be the most prosperous and well-to-do. The trouble is that most of them do not advertise enough to get the full value of their reputation.

Women are naturally vain, and if a store enjoys a good reputation it is with a certain amount of pride that the customer refers to the store when friends ask her where she buys her meats.

Advertisements Should Be Attractive.

An advertisement describing meats should be attractive; it should use such language that a demand and desire will be created. There is absolutely no desire to possess "Rib Roast at 35 cents" if it is advertised as such, unless it happens to be a price inducement.

ANSWERS TO INCOME TAX QUESTIONS.

You will find answers to your income tax questions from week to week on page 18, in the department entitled "Practical Points for

Why not appeal to the palate, and describe it differently; as, for instance:

A Delicious Piece of Roast Beef.

If you are in doubt about tomorrow's dinner, then come to our store and see some nice prime ribs of beef for your din-

Tender, finely-grained meat, just enough fat mixed in it.

It will slice so easily that father will enjoy carving it, and you will surely ask for a second helping, it is so good.

The above to some extent appeals to imagination. It does not refer to price at all, for that seems to be of second consideration. Advertisements written along these lines will soon create a good will and trade which is worth much in dollars and cents.

No matter how small a store may be, no matter what amount of business it does, the progressive merchant and retailer will find that judicious and attractive advertising, backed with the proper merchandise, is the greatest business builder. There are no limits to the possibilities. And if a retailer wishes to advertise, it is well to consult an advertising man or someone who understands how to help him to make a little business

(To be continued.)

(In the next article in this series the writer will discuss meat advertisements which he found in daily papers in various cities, and will criticize their make-up and suggest improvements.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Elton Button has opened a new meat market in Cheshire, Conn.

The Ideal Market has opened at 87 Albion Street, Wakefield, Mass., with Arthur Mason as manager.

as manager.

The Lakeview Market at 738 Broadway,
Lorain, Ohio, has been opened.

J. P. Logan, owner of a meat market at
15 White Street, Danbury, Conn., has opened
a fish market at 23 White Street. Robert Smith, a meat dealer of Port Carbon,

Pa., committed suicide. The Westport Meat & Provision Company,

Westport, Conn., has closed. William H. O'Neill's meat market at Brewster. Conn., has closed.

Hines Sanitary Cash Meat Market, South Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Md., has Mechanic Street, Cumberland, Md., has opened a branch market at 90 1-2 Baltimore

Avenue.

The G. Muller Company, Dobbs Ferry,
N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital
stock of \$5.000 to conduct a general meat
market. The incorporators are: Gottlieb market. The incorporators are: Gottlieb Muller, of Mount Vernon; Lillian and Ber-nard Kaufman, of North Castle, N. Y.

Frank A. Gardner, of the firms of Andrews & Gardner, proprietors of a meat market at 59 William Street, Danbury, Conn., died sur-denly at his home, 40 Jefferson Avenue.

The meat market of R. D. Johnson, Groton, Conn., which was burned several months ago,

Conn., which was burned several months ago, is being rebuilt.
Oliver Briere's meat market at Ogdensburg,
N. Y., has been burglarized.
The American Eagle Meat Market Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Weller Brothers will open a meat market in the Thumel Building, South Queen Street, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Carroll G. and Hoover L. Lloyd will open a

meat market at the corner of Queen and Race Streets, Martinsburg, W. Va.

J. W. Hamilton's meat market at Feeding Hills, Mass., was robbed.

Grocery and meat market at Colbert, Okla., conducted by Henry Robinson, has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$5,000.

The meat market of Schellenberg & Schneider at Johnson, Neb., has been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

C. J. Skalicky has severed his connection with the White Star Market and gone with the S. M. Bell Grocery Co., 224 North Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.
M. W. Peterson is closing out his stock

of meats and groceries at Syracuse, Kan. S. J. Summers has purchased the meat mar-

kets of C. D. Peterson and Fred Ward and will consolidate them at the City Meat Mar-Scandia, Kan., bought from Peterson.

McKinney & Stephenson have purchased the Smith Grocery & Meat Market, Salina, Kan., and will continue as the Sanitary Grocery-Market.

J. N. Mollers will open a meat market on Hill Avenue, Grafton, N. D. Fred E. Olin has succeeded to the business of the Florence Grocery & Meat Market, Florence, Wis.

Mr. Schafer is opening a meat market and general store at Wind Lake, Wis.

J. Stoke has purchased the Supreme Mar-ket at 1238 Taylor Street, San Francisco,

The meat market of E. T. Peters of Brain-

The meat market of E. T. Peters of Brainerd, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The City Market, Pittsburg, Tex., owned by Clayton Bros., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$4,000.

The Western Michigan Meat Dealers' and

The Western Michigan Meal Dealers and Drovers' Association has been organized with the following trustees: Peter J. Roon, Bernard Spoelstra, Robert Jebb, John Snyder and George Wilson.

Crandall & Higgins have leased the Mc-

Kown Building on the corner of Vine and Arch streets, Atlanta, Ill., and will move the East Side Market there as soon as the neces-

william Whelehel's meat market at 12 East
North Street, Danville, Ill., has been purchased by J. W. Dodson, to present to his
soldier son, Earl E. Dodson, upon the latter's return from France.

L. M. Smith has opened a meat and grocery

market at Daisy, Wash.

Ferdinand Schwarz will open a fish market at 712 North Eighth Street, Sheboygan Falls,

Maas & Poltl will enlarge their meat market at Hartford, Wis.

An ice machine will be installed in the meat market at Hustisford, Wis., owned by Charles F. Lange.

The Farmers' Co-operative meat market at New Glarus, Wis., has been opened for busi-

ness.

J. H. Hoehn has sold his meat market in Osseo, Wis., to R. C. Field.

G. H. Birkholz leased the Yackel Building, Tomah, Wis., and will move his grocery and

meat market into same.

Antoine Novac opened a meat market on
National Avenue, West Allis, Wis.

William Knight opened a meat market in Lebanon, Neb.
M. B. Simon sold his meat market in Fred-

eric, Wis., to John Erickson.

Fred Langreder has taken over the City Meat Market in Warren, Minn.

Leo Kulas bought a meat market in Drayton, N. D.

Charles E. Lafferty opened a meat market in Reliance, S. D.

Bert Porter has purchased the Heyman meat market in Charlotte, Mich., and will move his business into same.

N. Gearke disposed of his meat market in Le Mars, Iowa, to Fred Madsen.

Grunke & Anderson have sold their meat market in Elgin, Neb., to Charles Ball. The Model Market at East Troy, Wis., has

been bought by Benning & Mimmer.

N. L. Whitman sold his interest in the meat business at Wilton, N. D., to Robert Mitchell. Charles A. Nelson will open a meat market in Greenbush, Minn.

Williams & Vaught Co., Clarksville, Ark.,

has been incorporated with a capital stock

of \$10,000 by T. L. Williams, B. L. Vaught and A. J. Vaught. I. O. Shoemaker sold his meat market in

New Sharon, Iowa, to Elmo Hoffman and Albert Fisher.

Brown & Leader have opened a meat mar-ket at 91 Union Street, Northampton, Mass.

Bamfort & Bee have been succeeded in the meat business at Butte, Mont., by Bamfort & Harrington.

C. L. Poling sold his interest in the meat business at Crosby, N. D., to Albert Knudson. W. W. Livingston will open a meat mar-ket in Haynes, N. D.

WHOLESALE BEEF AND LAMB PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

The table below shows a comparison of the monthly range of quotations of Western dressed steers and lambs for the month of January, 1918, as compared with the same month of 1919, as taken from the reports of meat trade conditions at Eastern cities issued by the Bureau of Markets. By the monthly range is meant the highest and the lowest prices per cwt. quoted at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington during the month. The quotations for 1919 show a very wide range on each grade, and are considerably higher than they were last year. This table shows that the fluctuations were far greater this year than they were last, and although prices declined many dollars from the high points attained this year, they never, except in a few instances on some grades, reached the level of last year's prices.

The quotations on different grades of steers for January, 1919, ranged from 50c. to \$10 higher than in 1918, while on lambs they ranged from \$4 lower to \$8 higher. The spread in steer prices on any grade was only from \$1 to \$4 in 1918, but in 1919 it was from \$3 to \$9, while on lambs last year it was only from \$2 to \$8 as compared with from \$2 to \$14 this year.

The average quotations on Western dressed steers and lambs for the month:

Boston

4.4	Ste	ers.	Lan	nbs.
	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1919.	Jan., 1918.	Jan., 1919.
Choice	\$17.00@19.00	\$24.00@29.00	\$22.00@26.50	\$23.00@32.00
Good	16.50@18.00	23.00@28.00	20.00@26.00	22.00@31.00
Medium	16.00@17.50	21.00@24.00	17.00@25.50	21.00@30.00
Common	16.50@17.00	17.00@22.00		20.00@22.00
	New ?	York.		
Choice	18.00@20.50	24.00@29.00	22.50@28.00	22.00@36.00
Good	17.00@19.00	22.00@28.50	21.00@27.00	21.00@33.00
Medium	16.00@18.00	19.00@26.00	20.00@26.00	20.00@31.00
Common	14.00@17.00	15.00@24.00	19.00@24.00	17.00@30.00
	Philade	elphia.		
Choice	20.00	25.00@30.00	22.00@26.00	22,00@33,00
Good		23.00@28.00	21.00@25.00	21.00@32.00
Medium	16.00@18.50	20.00@26.00	19.00@24.50	20.00@31.00
Common		17.00@23.00	15.00@22.50	20.00@28.00
	Washi	ngton.		
Choice	19.00@20.00		21.00@28.00	24.00@33.00
Good		25.00@28.00	20.00@27.00	22.00@30.00
Medium		20.00@24.00	19.00@26.00	18.00@28.00
Common		16.00@22.00	19.00@21.00	15.00@22.00



FOUR SCORE YEARS AND FOUR

Represent the progressive development of the CHATILLON SCALE Here is the illustration of an improved type which, by a special device, automatically adjusts itself to varying temperature. We call it

"THERMOSEAL"

Each Thermoseal Scale is provided with unusually large rack and pinion, minimizing all inclination to vibration, and insuring sensitiveness, precision and efficiency.

Where accuracy and durability are demanded, CHATILLON "Thermoseal" is unequaled.

Circular "P" gives prices and explains our liberal trade discounts.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

85 Cliff Street

BEsablished 1835

New York City

LARD PAILS

SUPERIOR OUALITY REASONABLE PRICES FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY WHEELING, WEST VA.

New York Section

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, was in New York for a short time last week.

A. R. Marquis, of Swift & Company's provision department at Chicago, was in the city

Charles H. Ogden, president of the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, was in New York this week.

Bert Kennedy, of the Swift staff at Chicago, sailed this week to assist in the management of a Swift plant in Argentina.

The first co-operative kosher butcher shop was opened last week under the auspices of the Socialist Consumers' League at No. 135 Avenue C.

R. L. James, of Swift & Company's executive staff at Chicago, and Donald Mackenzie, construction expert and golf champion of Chicago, were in town this week,

John A. Hawkinson, vice president of Wilson & Company, was in New York this week. C. W. Patterson, head of the canned fruits and vegetable department, was also in the city.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending February 8, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 18.96 cents per pound.

The steamer sailing for South American ports this week from New York carried as passengers a number of representatives of packers who have meat interests in South American countries.

Jacob Bloch, the well-known New York retailer, is receiving congratulations on the promotion of his son, Samuel Bloch, to be a lieutenant in the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Bloch has been serving as a meat and cold storage expert with the forces in France, and has been in charge of warehouses at Bordeaux.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 8, 1919, by the ing the week ending February 8, 1919, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 50 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19,346 lbs.; Bronx, 332 lbs.; total, 19,728 lbs. Horse Meat—Brooklyn, 2,670 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 5,350 lbs.; Brooklyn, 36 lbs.; total, 5,386 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 4,111 lbs.; Brooklyn, 434 lbs.; Bronx, 3 lbs.; total, 4,548 lbs.

Thomas Hicks, manager of Swift & Company's packinghouse market at Jersey City, died at his home in Manhattan on Saturday, February 8, after an illness of several months. The funeral service occurred at the North Presbyterian Church on February 11, and was largely attended by the trade, in which Mr. Hicks was highly respected. He had been with Swife 6. Construction of the surface of t with Swift & Company for nearly 30 years, and was known as a man of the highest integrity and utmost enthusiasm for his work. He had been proprietor of a grocery store near the home of G. F. Smith in Chicago many years ago, and acquaintanceship with that beef packing pioneer resulted in his en-tering the employ of the Swifts, which he never left. He had been manager at Atlanta, Memphis and New York, and was one of the best posted men in the trade. He leaves a wife, three daughters and two sons.

WILSON EMPLOYEES' VICTORY BALL.

The Wilson & Company Employes' Mutual Benefit Association held their annual entertainment, which they called a "Victory Ball" this year, at the Central Opera House on Friday evening, February 7. The hall was crowded, and the boxes filled with an array representing the "class" of the local trade. Illness kept some of the prominent people away, and important business prevented the attendance of Thomas E. Wilson, who usually delights to gladden this annual event with his presence. Otherwise the affair was a typical success, and General Chairman L. F. Gerber and the committees deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which they arranged and carried it out. The entertainment was high class and enjoyable throughout, and the dancing afterward to music by Carroll was enjoyed by the hundreds until an early hour.

The committees in charge comprised the

Chairman of Committees—L. F. Gerber. Arrangement Committee—W. Wirsing, W.

Arrangement Committee—W. Wirsing, W. Robinson, J. Schmitt.
Floor Manager—Leon A. Kohn. Assistant Floor Managers—H. Appelbaum, V. Ferrigno, C. Essig, L. Lichtensten. Floor Committee—W. Goodwin, Chairman; W. Schreiber J. Downey, J. Ibenthaler, L. Pfeiffer, R. C. McCann, J. Sulzberger, M. Loebl, A. Bauman, W. Koehler, S. Canny, A. Meisenholder, J. D. Beaton, P. Ferrigno, S. Bachenheimer, C. Ruppert, S. Heim, M. Offenburger, T. Short, L. Rubin, L. Ullman, B. Levovsky, L. Hutter, F. Noe, M. Brown, L. Jeness.
Reception Committee—H. M. Schwarzschild,

F. Noe, M. Brown, L. Jeness,
Reception Committee—H. M. Schwarzschild,
Chairman: J. L. Walters, C. M. Frey, J.
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The officers of the association are: William A. Wirsing, president; Fred Noe, vice-president; Hugo Stern, treasurer; J. Kramer, financial secretary; K. Wolff, recording secretary; F. Powman, sergeant-at-arms; Dr. M. L. Pinco, medical examiner. Trustees—William Robinson, L. F. Gerber, E. Horowitz, S. Goldsmith, L. Miller.

The following is a list of boxholders:
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Mr. and Mrs. Treene, Mr. and Mrs. C. M.
Frey, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs.
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and party, Captain Mullings and party, Mr.
and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. R. Snyder, Mr.
A. Samuels, Mr. H. M. Schwarzschild and
party, Mr. and Mrs. L. Joseph and party, Mr.
and Mrs. J. Deegan and party, Mr. and Mrs.
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and Mrs. G. Daum, Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Devorss, Mr. and Mrs.
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Mrs. M. Kleeblatt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Miller,
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Plaut, Mrs. G. Leggett, Mr. E. O'Neill, Mr.
B. A. Verschleiser, Mrs. J. Ahern, Mr. and
Mrs. L. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and
Mrs. L. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and
Mrs. L. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and
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Mrs. L. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and B. A. Verschleiser, Mrs. J. Ahern, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Furth, Mr. and Mrs. O. Andreson and Mr. J. Friedman.

FOOD FOR ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Large food supplies have been ordered for the use of the Army of Occupation in Germany. It is contemplated that the supplies will be shipped by way of Rotterdam and the Rhine to Coblenz. The last order placed by the Subsistence Division includes 236,000 pounds of ham, 270,000 pounds of sausage, 8,000,000 pounds of flour 500,000 pounds of oatmeal, 2,000,000 pounds of sugar, 421,000 pounds of prunes, 2,000,000 pounds of canned soup and 380,000 pounds of butter and oleomargarine. Among the luxuries included in the order are 632,000 pounds of jam, 900,000 pounds of candy and 90,000,000 cigarettes.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

WEDN	VESDAY, FEB	RUARY 12, 1919.		
Fresh beef, Western dressed: Steers:	Vew York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Choice\$	26.50@27.50	\$26.00@26.50	\$28,00@29.00	\$
Good	25.50@26.50	25.00@26.00	25,00@27.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	24.00@25.00	22,00@24.00	23.00@25.00	22.00@24.00
Common	21.00@23.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00
Cows:				
Good	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@24.00
	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00
	18.00@19.00	17,50@18.00	18.00@19.00	16.00@17.00
Bulls:				
Good	15.50@16.50	15.00@	17.00@19.00	**********
	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15,00@16.00	
Common		13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed				
Lambs:				
	30.00@	30.00@	31.00@32.00	30,00@32.00
	29.00@30.00	29.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	28.00@30.00
	28.00@29.00	28,00@29,00	28.00@29.00	28.00@
	27.00@28.00		26,00@27.00	
Yearlings:	21.000220.00		20100 @21100	
	20.00@22.00			
Medium		17.00@18.00	**********	***********
	18.00@19.00	15.00@16.00	***********	**********
	10.000 10.00	10.00 10.00		***********
Mutton:	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	22.00@24.00	18.00@20.00
		17.00@18.00	19.00@21.00	16.00@18.00
Medium		15.00@17.00	17.00@19.00	10.00@10.00
Common	16.00@18.00	15.00@11.00	11.00@18.00	**********

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BEEF, HAM and SHEEP BAGS

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

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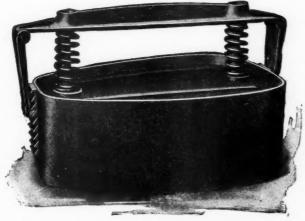
We will be in the market for

HORNS

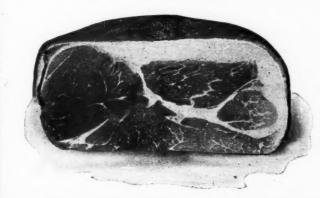
again in a few months. Please remember us if you have horns to offer.

NOYES COMB COMPANY New York Binghamton

DRYERS-EVAPORATORS-PRESSES RENDERING TANKS AND BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY THE AMERICAN BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY CO. 26 Cortlandt St., New York



Type B Boiler, made in two sizes. Shapes ham square and flat, tapering toward the knuckle-end, as illustrated below.



The Ham Containers Producing Perfect Boiled Hams

With great saving in shrinkage.

No string needed for tying the ham.

No cloth wrapper while boiling the ham.

Best shaped ham with excellent cut from start to finish.

Best quality ham. It cooks in its own juice, thus retaining its flavor and nourishing qualities.

Holds together firmly under any condi-

Boilers-Made of cast aluminum. No rust spots. Always sanitary.

Based on simple common sense principles, they can be worked by anybody.

Write for details to

The Ham Boiler Corporation 640 Morris Park Ave.

New York

ATTILL HODEL AL		
NEW YORK M.	ARKET PRICES	Ky. and Tenn., choice, per lb
LIVE CATTLE.	Striped hoofs, per ton 70.00@ 75.00	Texas, fair to good
Steers, ordinary to good12,00@16.75	White hoofs, per ton	FRESH CHICKENS. Chickens—Fresh—Dry packed, 12 to box—
Oxen and stags	100 nes 150 00@160 00	W'n, milk fed, 31 to 30 lbs. to doz., per lb
Cows 4.50@10.50	Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 1's225,00@240.00 Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 2's150.00@175.00 Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 3's100.00@125.00	W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dos., per lb,
LIVE CALVES Live calves, good to prime\$20.50@21.00	BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.	W'n, milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dom., per lb
Live calves, yearings 6.00@ 8.00 Live calves, fed@—	Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd @25c. a pound Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed @20c. a pound	W'n, milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dox., per lb
Live calves, Western	Fresh cow tongues	W'n, milk fed, 56 lbs, and over to dos., lb
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Sweethreads, veal	W'n. milk fed. stags
Live lambs, common to fairly good\$16.00@17.25	Calven' livers	W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dos., lb. @30 W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dos., lb. @30 W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dos., lb. @30 ## @30
Live lambs, culls	Beef kidneys @18e. a pound Mutton kidneys @5e. each Livers, beef	W'n, corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dos., lb. @31 W'n, corn fed, 56 lbs, and over to dos., lb @32
Live sheep, ordinary	Oxtails	W'n, corn fed, stags24 @25
LIVE HOGS.	Rolls, beef	Chickens—Fresh—Dry-packed, barrels— Phila. and L. I., 2 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb. —@—
Hogs, heavy	Lambs' fries	Phila. and L. I., 8 lbs. and over to pair42 @43 Pennsylvania, mixed weights31 @32
Hogs, 140 lbs. @18.00 Pigs @17.50	BUTCHERS' FAT.	Penn., 8 lbs. and over to pair
Roughs @15.50	Ordinary shop fat	Western, milk fed, 8 lbs. and over to pair @31 Western, milk fed, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair. @32
DRESSED BEEF.	Shop bones, per cwt	West'n, corn fed, 5 to 7½ to pair. per lb. @28 West'n, corn fed, 8 lbs. and over to pair. @30½.
CITY DRESSED. Choice native heavy	SAUSAGE CASINGS. Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	West'n, corn fed, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair @31½ Ohio and Michigan, 4 lbs. each @30
Choice native light	Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle * Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle *	Ohio and Michigan, small to med. sizes. @28 Other western, scalded, 4 lbs. each @30
WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.	Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	Other w'n scalded, med. to small sizes @28 South'n, corn fed, barrels or kegs, per lb.28 @29
Choice native heavy	o. b., New York	Other Poultry—
Native, common to fair	Hog middles	Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dos., per doz
Common to fair Texas	Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb —@— Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—
Good to choice heifers	Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	Wisconsin, fattened, per lb
Common to fair cows	Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York @17 Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York @42	Ohio and Michigan, prime, per lb @36 Other western, per lb @35
Fresh Bologna bulls13%@17	Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	Geese-Fresh-Dry packed-
BEEF CUTS. Western. City. No. 1 ribs	Beef bladders, small, per doz @95 *Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep	Wisconsin, fattened, per lb
No. 2 ribs	casing quotations cannot be given.	Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed— Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen @3214-
No. 1 loins	SPICES. Whole. Ground.	Western, 48 to 56 lbs, to dozen
No. 3 loins	Pepper, Sing., white 30½ 32½ Pepper, Sing., black 23½ 25½	Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen
No. 2 hinds and ribs28 @30 31 @32 No. 3 hinds and ribs26 @27 28 @30	Pepper, Penang, white	Western, under 30 lbs, to dozen @263
No. 1 rounds	Alispice	Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, barrels— Western, 5 lbs. and over, per lb @30
No. 3 rounds	Cloves	Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights. @2714
No. 2 chucks	Ginger 24 27 Mace 56 61	Capons— Philadelphia, 8 lbs. and over, each49 @51
DRESSED CALVES.	CURING MATERIALS	Philadelphia, slips
Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb26 @28 Veals, country dressed, per lb25 @26	Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls	Other Western, 6½ to 7 lbs. each30 640 Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—
Western, calves, choice	Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. and S. F	Dry-picked No. 1
Grassers and buttermilks14 @18	Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals @ 7	
DRESSED HOGS.	Boric acid, crystals to powdered1314@15	A company of the company of the
Hoge heavy @23%	Borax, crystals to powdered 7¼@ 8%	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb @29
Hogs, heavy @23% Hogs, 180 lbs. @22% @22% Rogs 160 lbs. @22%	Borax, crystals to powdered	Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24%	Borax, crystals to powdered	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs @25%	GREEN CALFSKINS. G 60	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 160 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS. Lambs. choice spring .29 @30	GREEN CALFSKINS. G 60	Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb. @ 29
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 160 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @25% DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS. Lambs. choice spring .29 @30 Lambs. choice .28 @29 Sheep. choice .20 @22	Borax, crystals to powdered. 74 @ 8%	LIVE POULTRY @29 Young roosters, nearby @35
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs @25% DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS. Lambs, choice spring .29 @30 Lambs, choice .28 @29	GREEN CALFSKINS. 0,00	LIVE POULTRY @29 Young roosters, nearby @35
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% @25%	Borax, crystals to powdered. 7½@ 8%	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs	GREEN CALFSKINS G 60	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% G24% Hogs, 160 lbs. @24% G25%	Borax, crystals to powdered 74 6 84	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs	GREEN CALFSKINS	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 160 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @25% DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS. Lambs. choice spring 29 @30 Lambs. choice 28 @29 Sheep. choice 28 @29 Sheep. medium to good 18 @20 Sheep. culls @15 PROVISIONS. (Jobbing Trade.) Smoked hams. 10 lbs. avg @32 Smoked hams. 14 to 16 lbs. avg @32 Smoked hams. 14 to 16 lbs. avg @32 Smoked pienics. light @25 Smoked pienics, heavy @24 Smoked shoulders @24	Borax, crystals to powdered. 74 6 8% GREEN CALFSKINS. No. 1 skins	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 160 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @25% DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS. Lambs. choice spring 29 @30 Lambs. choice 28 @29 Sheep. choice 28 @29 Sheep. medium to good 18 @20 Sheep. culls @15 PROVISIONS. (Jobbing Trade.) Smoked hams. 10 lbs. avg. @32 Smoked hams. 14 to 16 lbs. avg. @32 Smoked hams. 14 to 16 lbs. avg. @32 Smoked pienics. light @25 Smoked pienics, heavy @24 Smoked beef tongue, per lb. 28 @29 Smoked bacon (rib in) @38 Wooked bacon (rib in) @38 Wooked bacon (rib in) &38 Wooked bacon (rib in) &38	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS G. 60	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 180 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS G. 60	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 180 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS G. 60 No. 2 skins G. 58 No. 3 skins G. 58 No. 3 skins G. 58 No. 58 Stranded skins G. 58 No. 58 Stranded skins G. 58 No. 18 M. 58	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 180 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS G. 60 No. 2 skins G. 58 No. 3 skins G. 58 No. 3 skins G. 58 No. 58 Stranded skins G. 58 No. 18 Stranded skins G. 58 No. 18 M. 58	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 180 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALFSKINS G. 60 No. 2 skins G. 58 No. 3 skins G. 58 No. 3 skins G. 58 No. 58 Stranded skins G. 58 No. 58 Stranded skins G. 58 No. 18 M. 58	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 180 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 180 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 180 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS. No. 1 skins	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 180 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 180 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALF	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs. 180 lbs. @23% Hogs. 180 lbs. @24% Hogs. 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALF	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb
Hogs, 180 lbs. @23% Hogs, 180 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Hogs, 140 lbs. @24% Pigs	GREEN CALFSKINS GREEN CALF	LIVE POULTRY. Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb

